"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

COPYRIGHT, 1899, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Possibly thunderstorms; winds variable.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,484. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39½c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—As Queen Victoria was driving at Balmoral, Isle of Wight, a letter was thrown into her carriage by a German. There was much alarm among the Queen's attendants, who feared an attempt had been made to assassinate her. The letter, however, proved to be an appeal for the rehearing of a legal case, and the thrower, who was arrested, was released by the Queen's desire. Contradictory reports continue to be published about the Transvaal crisis. Lord Salisbury had a long interview with the Queen, at which it is supposed the position of affairs was discussed. Another detachment of British troops started for the Cape. The English in South Africa are alarmed at the immense quantity of munitions of war imported by the Boers in recent years. Britain is allowing large quantities of arms and ammunition to go to Bloemfontein, and affords facilities to the Orange Free State burghers to arm themselves, although declining to arm the volunteers in Cape Colony. It is reported that France and Germany refused to interfere in the Transvaal dynamite monopoly question. The will of the Earl of Stafford gives £1,000 to his widow and leaves the bulk of the estate, which amounts to £27,480, to his daughters. The German Emperor has refused to accept the resignation of the Cabinet, and Dr. Miquel's position is said to be as strong as ever. George Saunders and Alice A. Jones of Wilkesbarre, Penn., who were arrested on the arrival at Liverpool of the Campania, charged with forgery in the United States, were released and then rearrested and sent to London to await the arrival of extradition papers. The suspension of M. Vonderweiss at St. Petersburg has led to the failure of other large Russian firms. Many Americans are obliged to remain longer than they intended in London owing to their inability to obtain passage on the Atlantic liners, which are all crowded to their utmost capacity. The English papers are asking whether the United States will annex Santo Domingo. Gen. Jiminez, the aspirant to the Dominican Presidency, has received many applications from Cubans who are willing to join expeditions. Admiral Dewey visited the old royal palace of Piedmont at Nice. He denied that his reception at Trieste was a cold one. It is semi-officially stated that no speeches made at the dinner to Admiral Dewey at Naples contained anything to offend Spain. The public schools at Oporto have been closed because of the outbreak of the bubonic plague. The disease has appeared at Niu-Chwang, China, and fears are entertained that it may spread to Tien-Tsin and other cities. It is hoped on account of the Government victories that the revolution in Peru may soon be quelled.—Pages 1, 6, and 7.

Page 1.

Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday made a plea for the Ramapo Water Company, saying that its contract should not be condemned without a hearing. This is believed to indicate that Tammany is behind the job.

Page 3.

Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, yesterday ordered that a peremptory mandamus issue to compel the City Council to authorize the issue of bonds for the payment of the award in the Long Island Water Supply Company purchase.

Page 4.

Admiral Dewey has cabled Acting Mayor Guggenheimer that he will arrive in New York on Sept. 28.

Page 5.

The Jockey Club yesterday revoked the license of Jockey "Willie" Martin and suspended Turner. They restored certain horses to good standing as steeplechasers.

The annual report of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railway, issued to stockholders yesterday, shows a general increase in the earnings and business of the road.

Work was rushed yesterday on the Shamrock, at Erie Basin. Mr. Barrie said that the yacht had not been strained on the voyage across the ocean. Such reports, he said, were false.

An extra session of Congress may be necessary to provide funds to continue the war in the Philippines. The appropriation for the army for the fiscal year is only $80,000,000, while the expenses at present are at the rate of $17,000,000 a month, and probably will be even larger.

Page 6.

It was admitted yesterday at the office of Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co. that an offer had been made to Fall River owners to purchase all the print cloth and cotton bale mills of that city.

Page 12.

Easthampton, L. I., yesterday celebrated the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its birth.

The President and his party left Plattsburg, N. Y., at 6 o'clock last evening, and will arrive at Long Branch, N. J., at 8 o'clock this morning.

Emma S. Fayerweather, niece of the late Daniel B. Fayerweather, has begun a suit involving $2,000,000 against the United Dressed Beef Company.

Miss Mary A. King of Great Neck, L. I., has blocked the interests of the liquor men of that place by buying a hotel that stood opposite All Saints' Church.

The Mercantile Reorganization Company, incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, proposes to take over by purchase stores in various cities of the country and run them under one central system, the proprietors to act as resident managers.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 5.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Amusemtnts.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.

H. WALTER WEBB IS VERY ILL.

Brother of Dr. W. Seward Webb Stricken at H. McK. Twombly's Camp on Upper St. Regis Lake.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 24.—News has reached here that H. Walter Webb, a brother of Dr. W. Seward Webb, is critically ill at H. McK. Twombly's camp on Upper St. Regis Lake, four miles from Paul Smith's Hotel.

The dispatch states that Mr. Webb is suffering from a complication of diseases, and the gravest fears are entertained for his recovery, although he was reported to be slightly easier to-day.

It is impossible to learn any details regarding his illness to-night, as the camp where he is staying is four miles from the nearest telegraph office, and the only way to get to the camp, which is in the very heart of the wilderness, is by rowboat.

Mrs. Webb is with her husband.

Robert Stewart Webb Dead.

Robert Stewart Webb died yesterday at Pomfret, Conn., at the age of seventy-five years. He was a son of the late Gen. James Watson Webb and an elder brother of Gen. Alexander Stewart Webb. Robert Stewart Webb and Gen. Alexander Webb were sons of Gen. James Watson Webb by his first wife. They were half brothers of Dr. W. Seward, H. Walter, and Creighton Webb. The father had a National reputation as a soldier and a journalist.

In 1843 he became Engineer in Chief of the State of New York, with the rank of Major General. He refused the mission to Turkey in 1861, but was appointed Minister to Brazil, and through his intimacy with Napoleon III. aided in procuring the withdrawal of the French from Mexico.

The brother of Robert Stewart Webb, Gen. Alexander Stewart Webb, was one of the Union's best officers during the war. He has been President of the College of the City of New York since 1870.

Earl of Yarmouth Not a Bankrupt.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 24.—The Earl of Yarmouth yesterday denied that bankruptcy proceedings have been brought against him. He said that the first he ever heard of his being a bankrupt was when he saw the recent newspaper reports to that effect. Friends of the Earl regard these reports as quite ridiculous.

Mountain Resorts Now in Favor.
See for yourself at Water Gap, Mount Pocono, Lake Hopatcong, or many others, on LACKAWANNA RAILROAD. Information, 429 Broadway.—Adv.

TAMMANY'S HAND IN RAMAPO JOB

Corporation Counsel Whalen Pleads for the Contract.

MR. CROKER'S CHIEF ADVISER

Strong Allegation that He Will Vote for the Proposal.

The Controller Declares that Water Rings Honeycomb the State, and Again Illustrates the Power of the Ramapo Plotters.

All doubt, it is believed, as to the complicity of Richard Croker and Tammany Hall generally in the plot to deliver the city over to the Ramapo Water Company was removed yesterday when Corporation Counsel Whalen, Mr. Croker's most intimate friend and political adviser, said: "This contract should not be condemned by the public until the water company's side has been heard. Discussion of the matter will not hurt the company."

Mr. Whalen's plea for leniency for the company needs no reading between the lines, politicians said, to show from what direction the Ramapo Company expects to get assistance. It may reasonably be construed as a call to arms for all Tammany members of the Board of Public Improvements, and if it is, the contract will undoubtedly pass that body, for the three organization men whose position in the matter has never been defined will answer to the call. These men are Mayor Van Wyck, Mr. Whalen, and Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney. With these three votes, President Holahan, Highway Commissioner Keating, and Water Commissioner Dalton can force the job through.

When asked if he would vote for the measure when it should come up before the Board of Public Improvements, Mr. Whalen diplomatically replied: "I will not attend any meeting of the board unless it is absolutely necessary."

Mr. Whalen declined to explain what he meant by "absolutely necessary." As a matter of fact, it is never absolutely necessary that he should attend meetings of the Board of Public Improvements, for Section 256 of the charter says:

Any Assistant Corporation Counsel shall, in addition to his other powers, possess every power and perform all and every duty belonging to the office of Corporation Counsel, or so much of such duties as the Corporation Counsel shall deem it necessary to delegate, whenever so empowered by said Corporation Counsel by written authority, designating therein a period of time, not extending beyond three months.

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Whalen's personal attendance at the meeting of the board is not imperative in order that the needed vote for the Ramapo contract may be cast. Any one of his assistants could with propriety cast this vote. Whether or not the Corporation Counsel will accept this subterfuge in order to accomplish the desire with which he is credited remains to be seen, but it was said yesterday on competent authority that, either of himself or by proxy, Mr. Whalen at the proper time would vote for the approval of the contract.

MR. WHALEN'S NOTE.

When the contract was first read at the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements on Aug. 16 this note accompanied it:

Law Department,
Office of the Corporation Counsel,
New York, Aug. 16, 1899.

The Hon. Maurice F. Holahan, President, Board of Public Improvements:

Dear Sir: I return herewith proposed contract between the Ramapo Water Company and the City of New York, with my approval of the same as to form.

The contract sent me was so unfavorable to the city in most of its provisions that I felt obliged to redraw it. In its present form I do not think there can be any objection to it. Very truly yours, JOHN WHALEN,
Corporation Counsel.

If this communication was read no one of those present heard it. Yesterday, however, Mr. Whalen said that the original contract practically required the city to purchase the full quantity of 200,000,000 gallons of water every day. As redrawn by him, he said, the city must pay only for such amount of water as it uses. It may take the entire stipulated quantity, or it may draw none. Practically, he said, the redraft of the contract only created a reserve supply to be used as needed. Other city officials, notably Bridge Commissioner Shea, contend that the contract commits the city to the purchase of the entire amount.

Controller Coler's investigation into the adequacy of the present water supply for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx has convinced him that there is no prospect of the necessity for an additional supply for several years. He has been assured by his engineers that the present supply for Manhattan Island is fully 400,000,000 gallons a day, and that this, with the 280,000,000 gallons a day to be derived from the Cornell Dam and the Jerome Park Reservoir, will more than meet all demands, even if the extravagant use of 121 gallons per capita daily is continued. The Controller's experts are going into the subject of waste of water fully, and their investigations so far indicate that millions of gallons leak daily from faulty pipes, while other millions of gallons are permitted to go to waste by careless householders.

It was brought out during the brief investigation of the Water Department by the Mazet committee that there were many fire hydrants throughout the city which were in bad repair, and one ex-employe of the department testified that of his own knowledge the item of leakage was an enormous one. The City Club, in a brochure which it reissued yesterday in connection with the subject, points out that the underground leakage is by far the most extensive in all systems, and that this waste is absolutely unnecessary in view of the advance made in late years in the science of hydraulics.

"WATER RINGS" ABOUND.

Controller Coler, when asked yesterday if he had any knowledge of the existence of another company which plans to sequestrate the water sheds upon which this city must depende for its supply, said:

"This entire section of the State is encompassed with 'water rings,' which control, or hope to control, the water-sheds with the intention of forcing the city to buy them out at their own figures. Of these the worst, because the most active and insidious, is the Ramapo Company. This company has ramifications all around us, and I know that it is responsible for the law which prohibits New York from drawing upon Suffolk County for water supply.

"A 'ring' in that county intended to get the City of Brooklyn by the throat and compel it to buy water. Then the Ramapo Company, which itself had designs in the same direction, stepped in and caused the enactment of the prohibitory law. That is the way this company has worked throughout its entire career. Some one of great political power is behind it. I don't know who it is, but I am confident the guilty person will be exposed sooner or later."

The Controller has engaged Delos McCurdy to act, in conjunction with ex-Judge Dillon, as his legal adviser in this matter. He has not decided as yet whether or not he will institute proceedings in the courts to prevent the carrying out of the Ramapo contract, but will be guided entirely by his counsel. He has also engaged John R. Freeman of Providence, R. I., one of the best authorities on water supply in New England, to make an independent report on the water supply of the entire city. Mr. Freeman in 1890 received the gold medal of the Ameri-

Continued on Page 3.

FAVOR REDUCTION OF TARIFF.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 24.—John A. Johnson, President of both the Gisholt Machine and Fuller & Johnson Manufacturing Companies, two of the largest concerns of their kind in the world, sent out some time ago a circular letter, asking manufacturers of machinery for their views regarding a reduction of tariff duties on machinery. He says:

"Of the replies received about 20 per cent. say that the writers have not the time to consider the question, or are neutral, about 20 per cent. are opposed to reduction or change, and about 60 per cent. are in favor of material reduction in the duties on machinery or of placing it on the free list.

"If those who are neutral or undecided are divided in the same proportion as those who declare themselves, those who favor tariff reduction or free trade in machinery embrace 75 per cent. of all who have sent replies.

"Considering the fact that nearly all manufacturers are, or have been, protectionists, it shows a decided change in regard to the tariff. It should be remarked that among those opposed to change are some of the leading concerns of the country as well as among those who favor it. However, among those who favor a change are many who have themselves spent considerable time abroad in the interest of other business."

ATLANTIC LINERS CROWDED.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—This city is crowded with Americans who express an intense desire to return home and are unable to do so. The steamship offices are crowded to the doors every day and the officials are worried out of their lives through their efforts to satisfy applicants for passages. The situation would be even worse if many had not returned earlier than usual. Even with the extra Tuesday steamers, the Cunard Line is turning away money. In many cases extraordinary sums have been offered for cabins or mere berths.

Every particle of space on the Oceanic, which begins her maiden trip on Sept. 6, is already taken. One hundred and fifty guineas for a cabin is almost a common price.

BRIDAL COUPLE IN A RUNAWAY.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 24.—Harry Fish and his bride of a day, formerly Miss Mary Bowen, both of New York, were injured here late last night by being thrown from a carriage. Mrs. Fish is now lying in a critical condition at the residence of James Idler, where she is visiting.

Mr. and Mrs. Fish were married in New York Wednesday morning, and came here to spend their honeymoon. They were driving when the horses became frightened at a trolley car and ran away.

Mr. Fish is a traveling salesman for a New York house.

WANT NO FAITH CURING.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.—A resolution prepared by Health Officer Tenney was passed by the Board of City Affairs to-day, authorizing him to remove Mrs. Hall, a Christian Science patient, to the hospital if it is found she is suffering from a contagious or infectious disease. The resolution is in accordance with the Ohio statutes. Dr. Tenney will send a district physician and consult the woman's husband, so that any action may be taken in a quiet and orderly way.

Mrs. Hall is suffering from lung trouble. Her husband is a Christian Scientist, or as he calls himself, a Christian Catholic, and he does not believe in medicine. The doctor who is attending Mrs. Hall was greatly irritated by the husband's inquiry on entering the room, "Are you a praying man?"

BREWERS OBJECT TO WAR TAX.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 24.—The Ohio State Brewers' Association to-day adopted resolutions demanding the abrogation of the extra $1 war tax on beer. It was decided also to furnish no more bar fixtures. This virtually means that the breweries will go out of the saloon business.

The delegates also voted to abandon the practice of issuing souvenirs at Christmas time in the form of glasses, trays, calendars, &c. This order will go into effect immediately, and, commencing with 19.0, none of the local brewers or members of the association will go to the expense of making these presents to their customers. This is done to save a cut in salaries, which they say would have been necessary.

PRICE OF COAL TO GO HIGHER.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Chicago coal dealers predict that the 1st of September will see a horizontal advance on all grades of anthracite coal to selling prices between $6.25 and $6.50. It is now 25 cents below these figures.

While the wholesalers anticipate this immediate advance, they do not expect any further rise in prices before cold weather sets in. Many of them think coal will sell for $7 a ton this Winter, because of the shortage and the lack of transportation facilities. Lake vessels are now getting just four times what they received one year ago for coal cargoes.

The local dealers say the newly formed Eastern coal combinations, with a capital stock of $104,000,000, will not affect the Chicago market so far as householders are concerned. The combination is for the control of gas coal—a quality used mostly on steamships.

CALLS "WITCH DOCTOR" A FRAUD

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Joseph Wilhoff, "witch doctor," appeared to-day in Justice Johnson's court for a hearing on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. The complainant was Mrs. Howsadowski, one of Wilhoff's former clients.

The Howsadowskis made a living by raising and selling garden truck. They have not prospered as they desire, but did not understand why until Mrs. Howsadowski chanced to meet Wilhoff. He explained that her garden was bewitched, and undertook to lift the curse for a consideration of $50.

Mrs. Howsadowski began paying him weekly installments of money, and gave him in all $40. By that time all her money was gone, and the witches were not only still in evidence, but more malignant than ever, and she had Wilhoff arrested. The case was continued.

CLEMENCY FOR REV. A. R. FOWLER

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 24.—The sentence of the Rev. A. R. Fowler, the "armless forger," has been commuted. He will leave the penitentiary, where he has been for two years, joining the Greenville County chain gang. There he will serve another year.

The sentence is commuted for the benefit of the health of this ex-Presbyterian minister. Having no arms, he will, of course, do no work on the chain gang, but he will be in the fresh air and near his family.

Fowler is now engaged in writing a book, "From Pulpit to Penitentiary." He writes very well with a pen tied to the stump of his arm, extending below the elbow.

The commutation of the sentence to the chain gang was made at the solicitation of friends, supported by strong petitions. Fowler says he hopes on getting his liberty, to make enough money out of his books to pay his debts and then live such a life as will enable him again to enter the ministry.

She Rejects Her Spirit Lawyer.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Mrs. August Kerker declared to-day that spirit lawyers are not a success. She lost her case in Justice Martin's court, where she had been prosecuting J. Sullivan for the alleged theft of several articles. She was given back some of her property, and the defendant was dismissed. "A spirit has advised me in prosecuting the case," said Mrs. Kerker. "I am now convinced that the advice was untrustworthy."

THE DOMINICAN REVOLUTION.

Macoris Is Taken Peacefully by the Insurgents—Success of Jiminez's Cause Seems Assured.

PUERTO PLATA, Santo Domingo, Aug. 24.—Gens. Caceres, Vasquez, and Brache, at the head of 500 revolutionists, appeared before Macoris. They left the great body of their troops at the entrance to the city, and, with twenty men, advanced to the Governor's house, demanding surrender.

Gov. Castillo, thoroughly cowed, repaired to the plaza, without making any resistance; and the delivery of the park, fort, arsenal, and Government buildings was effected. The revolutionists then formally occupied the surrounding country, meeting with no opposition.

In this way the revolution is rapidly advancing, avoiding, so far as possible, the shedding of blood, and winning sympathy by the peaceful character of its methods. The complete victory of the cause of Jiminez seems assured.

The people of Sanchez Blancho, near here, and Moca, have declared in favor of the revolution. Puerto Plata citizens also expect a similar declaration on the part of Santiago. Gen. Pepin, the Governor of Santiago, left the province some time ago to march against the insurgents, and it is believed here that the people of Santiago will rise and march on La Vega.

TO ANNEX SANTO DOMINGO?

English Papers Beginning to Ask If the United States Will Do So.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The English press is beginning to ask if the United States will annex Santo Domingo. Few opinions are expressed, but these give the impression that the English are becoming satisfied that America should be a "chip of the old block."

It would be difficult, for instance, to find an Englishman who believes that Cuba will ever belong to the Cubans.

TO HELP GEN. JIMINEZ.

Many Applications to Join Expeditions to Santo Domingo.

HAVANA, Aug. 24.—It is reported here that Gen. Juan Isidri Jiminez, the revolutionary aspirant to the Presidency of Santo Domingo, who is now in Manzanillo, has received in the last three days more than 800 applications to join any expeditions he may intend sending to Santo Domingo. The applicants include many Cuban officers who served under the late Gen. Calixto Garcia.

The wife and family of Gen. Jiminez left Havana this morning for Batabano, where they took the Menendez boat for Santiago, at which point Gen. Jiminez will join them.

BREWERIES SOLD AT AUCTION.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—The entire property of the New Orleans Brewing Association, including a number of large breweries in this and other cities, was offered at auction to-day. There was but one bidder, J. A. Blaffer, representing the Reorganization Committee, composed of the bondholders of the original concern. His bid was $860,000, about $1,500 more than the upset price. By this sale all the stockholders are shut out. Most of them are Germans, who only began to fully realize the situation at the last moment.

For some days capitalists have been arriving here from the West for the purpose of bidding on the property, but to-day, when bids were called for, they did not answer. The property is appraised at $1,288,321.36, and the sale was ordered by the civil courts.

SANFORD ANSWERS CHARGES.

Special to The New York Times.

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 24.—The Rev. Frank W. Sanford, leader of the Holy Ghost and Us Society, to-day made the following statement regarding the charges of alleged cruelty to Mrs. Sarah S. Appleby:

"I didn't know that anything of this sort was going to be inspired by the arch fiend. I didn't know that the devil could be so unjust. But I was telling the students only this morning that we had been having too many blessings lately not to run up against some prickly trouble. It isn't allowed to man to have everything all cream in this world."

Mr. Sanford continued at some length on the principles of the workings of his society, during no part of which did he refer to the alleged assault. The people of Shiloh are indignant at the treatment accorded Mrs. Appleby, and Gov. Powers is to be asked to recommend a bill to the next Legislature forbidding the practice of secret medico-religious societies.

A NEW RED D LINE STEAMER.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 24.—With signal flags and Stars and Stripes flying in the breeze the steamship Maracaibo, building by the Harlan and Hollingsworth Company for the Red D Line of New York, to ply between that city and Venezuela, was launched this afternoon, and was christened by Miss Mary Dallas, daughter of John T. Dallas of New York, superintendent of construction of the Red D Line.

The following New Yorkers were here: Mr. and Mrs. John T. Dallas, Mrs. Joseph H. Dallas, Capt. and Mrs. William C. May, Capt. Warren M. Hopkins, who will command the Maracaibo; G. W. Campbell, her chief engineer; Miss Campbell, Miss Ella Farrow, Mrs. Lillian Thaw, Charles Thaw, Mrs. S. J. Beardslee, and Herman Shafer.

The steamship is to carry freight and passengers, and will steam twelve knots an hour. She will have a carrying capacity of 1,500 gross tons, on a draught of 13 feet 6 inches. She is 277 feet 6 inches length over all.

Power for Chicago Traction Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Aug. 24.—F. L. Bridgeman has secured an option on property near here for the purpose of supplying power for Chicago traction lines. Mr. Bridgeman says a syndicate composed of Eastern capitalists and Joseph Leiter of Chicago will build a dam across the Kankakee River to secure water power for the electric plant. The syndicate, Bridgeman says, has invested $20,000 in the project.

Stage Coach Robbers Get $5,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BUTTE, Mon., Aug. 24.—Herman J. Reiling and wife of Chicago were the sole victims of the stage coach robbery at Horse Shoe Bend, Idaho, on Monday evening. They arrived in Butte yesterday afternoon on their way home. Mr. and Mrs. Reiling were the only passengers in the coach and lost $5,000 in gold dust. Mr. Reiling to-day offered a reward of $1,000 for the capture of the robbers.

Gave to "Zion" While Family Starved

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—A remarkable example of the methods of Dowieism was brought to the attention of the city authorities today when Justice Martin issued a warrant for the arrest of Baste Johnson, a devout follower of "Dr." John Alexander Dowie. Johnson, it is alleged, has failed to provide for his family because of the large contributions he has been induced to make to the cause of "Zion."

Death Beat the Divorce Court.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBIA, Iowa, Aug. 24.—A decree granting the petition for divorce of Mrs. L. A. F. Copper, which had been pending for some time, was handed down at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. Death, however, had been more speedy than the divorce court, for the husband, who had been an inmate of the County Home, expired this morning at 7:30 o'clock.

HENRY HILTON IS DEAD

Suffered a Relapse and Expired at Saratoga Yesterday.

ONCE HAD STEWART MILLIONS

Was the Merchant's Sole Adviser, but Could Not Retain the Wealth After Stewart's Death.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Ex-Judge Henry Hilton of New York died at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon at his Summer home, Woodlawn Park, after a long illness. He suffered a relapse early this afternoon. At the bedside were Col. and Mrs. A. B. Hilton, Mrs. Horace Russell, his daughter, and Dr. John C. Miner, his physician. Funeral services will be held and the remains taken to Greenwood. The time of the interment at Greenwood has not been fixed upon, but the obsequies will take place in Saratoga Sunday afternoon. The remains will be taken to Greenwood on Monday morning.

Up to early this afternoon the family hoped that the Judge would recover, but when the relapse again prostrated him and he became unconscious, it became apparent that he did not possess sufficient physical strength to enable him to rally. He continued to sink, and his death was painless.

To the public the career of Henry Hilton seemed to have been founded upon the ruins of the vast and splendid fortune accumulated by his patron, A. T. Stewart. As the millions which the recognized king of modern merchants had hoarded from the profits of a business long unrivaled in magnitude, as well as in the degree of its success, shrunk or were scattered to the winds after his death, the slender fortune of the almost obscure lawyer grew apace, and he became one of the city's rich men, the luxurious owner of palaces and of magnificent estates, and the dispenser of munificent gifts to art and charity. The two things were so near together in point of time and place that one seemed to flow as a sequence from the other, and the public thought of them as cause and effect.

Henry Hilton, all appearances, was only what Stewart and Stewart's fortune had made him. He had been a lawyer of little prominence. He had occupied for a short time the office of a Judge in this city, but he was chiefly known as the intimate friend and trusted counselor of Mr. Stewart. This gave him of necessity a certain position and importance in the community. Business men were accustomed to seeing him in the capacity of adviser to the great merchant, and society had been led to recognize in him the master of social ceremonies in the fashionable residence of the plain man of affairs, who never took on the polish of the fine world, and needed a mentor in these uncongenial tasks. At the home of Mr. Stewart he was treated as an only and beloved son, and in all affairs of business he was treated as a friend whose wise counsel made him the chosen companion of this unique master of the art of trade.

In this way Mr. Stewart gave him opportunities that fortunes could not have purchased for other men. These opportunities were not neglected. They were not only exhausted by the restless activity of Hilton, but his fertile mind found a way to expand them, and even to create new ones. From being a familiar at the fireside he made himself, by ways that he found most effective, absolutely indispensable. Mrs. Stewart frequently declared that he stood to her and to her husband as a son. They had no children, and lavished upon him favors that would have enriched a houseful of heirs. On his deathbed, it is said, Mr. Stewart told his wife that the whole of the tremendous commercial business which he had built up in a half century of marvelous energy and success must go to Hilton.

WRECK OF THE STEWART ESTATE.

To the widow Hilton became even more necessary than he had been to Mr. Stewart. For the ten years that she survived her husband he practically acted for her in everything. In this decade, and in the next decade, marked by the failure of Hilton, Hughes & Co., made notable by the rapid dissipation of one of the greatest fortunes ever amassed by trade, Hilton maintained splendid hotels and farms and pleasure grounds. Firm after firm that was heralded as the successor of A. T. Stewart took up portions of the gigantic business enterprise, only to fail, and so aid in the destruction of the treasure hoard. Priceless works of art bought to adorn the palatial residence in Fifth Avenue were given away, and large donations were made to charity.

Suits brought by heirs and claimants served to drain off more millions. Money was squandered so fast that more had to be borrowed to conduct the immense business now going to wreck; and where Stewart had been able, because of his unimpeachable credit, to borrow in London at a rate of three-quarters of 1 per centum Hilton had to pay from 4 to 6 per centum on property worth four times the amount of the mortgage—so low had fallen the credit of the once great house of Stewart. In 1898 the son of Mr. Hilton confessed in court that he owed his father some $4,250,000—the sum of the last remnants of the vast Stewart estate.

Of Henry Hilton's life, outside of that part of it so closely connected with the life and fortune of A. T. Stewart and of his widow, only meagre details are known. He was as guarded and reticent on such a subject as was Mr. Stewart himself. Each of these men knew the other better perhaps than any one else in the world, but each kept his knowledge to himself, and what the world has learned about them it has had to glean here and there, from odd corners, and from scraps of information scattered thinly over a long period of time. Each came into prominence by means of public office only once; Stewart as the nominee of President Grant in 1869 for Secretary of the Treasury, an office he was prevented from accepting because an old law excluded importing merchants from it—and Hilton as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. For the rest, each lived within himself, and seemed to have no intimate friend except the other member of this remarkable union.

HILTON'S LAW PARTNERS.

Henry Hilton was born at Newburg, Orange County, this State, in October, 1824. His father was a Scotchman, who had emigrated to the North of Ireland, just as Stewart's father had done, and his mother, Janet Graham, also was Scotch. While Hilton was a child his father removed to this city and engaged in business in Wooster Street. Henry was the youngest of four sons, all of whom were bred to professional life. The eldest, James, was for many years a Judge in Iowa. Joseph, the second son, was a physician, and was at one time Coroner of New York. The third son, Archibald, was quite a well-known lawyer in this city.

Henry also took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1846, and for some years acted as a Master in Chancery. He married Ellen Banker in the early fifties. She was the daughter of Edward Banker of the firm of Banker & Schermerhorn, and the sister of James H. Banker, once President of the Bank of New York and a Director of the Central Railroad Company.

In 1857 Hilton was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, defeating William M. Allen by a majority of about 17,000. While Judge he edited the two volumes known as Hilton's Reports.

At the end of his term he resumed the practice of law and took into partnership Douglas Campbell, the son of Judge William W. Campbell, who had formerly been his senior partner, and Joseph Bell. Campbell was afterward the author of "The Puritan in Holland, England, and America," and Bell afterward became Assistant District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and later United States Judge for New Mexico.

Hilton's first law partner was William McMurray, the firm being McMurray & Hilton. His second was William W. Campbell, afterward Justice of the Supreme Court. Both of these partnerships were prior to his own election to the bench of the Court of Common Pleas, and between 1846 and 1857.

Continued on Page 3.

THREATEN THE PRESIDENT.

Letter to Mr. McKinley Says Unless Pension Commissioner Evans Is Removed He Will Lose in 1900.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—President McKinley has been bullied to some extent by pension attorneys who dislike to have the Pension Bureau run honestly and with due regard for the laws as well as for the expectations of pension agents, and the Commissioner of Pensions has felt the bullying of the same class of men. But the President has become an object of almost direct menace by the greedy folk who are determined to have a Pension Commissioner who will do as they say and not as he should.

Grand Army men are bragging that Corp. Tanner and Mr. McElroy, editor of a paper published here to stimulate criticism of the Pension Bureau, have written to the President that unless he dismisses Commissioner Evans he need not expect to run in 1900 and be re-elected. Evans, this letter informs the President, is even more grievous a burden for the Republican Party to carry than Alger was, yet the President removed Alger upon the demand of "yellow" newspapers, and refuses to remove Evans upon the demand of the whole soldier element of the country.

McElroy is quoted by an Ohio man as having told the President that he, McElroy, has received a letter from Senator Hanna's secretary in which it was asserted that Hanna had received letters from 8,000 Republican soldiers in Ohio threatening to vote against the Republican State ticket in November if McKinley does not remove Evans and put in a man who will strike from the books the rules that are offending the soldiers and making it harder to get pensions under a Republican President than under Cleveland.

There are many Republicans here who do not hesitate to declare that if the President yields to such representations as these he may as well give up hope of being elected in 1900. An Ohio Republican in office expressed the opinion that if Evans was removed to satisfy the 8,000 Republicans who were referred to in the alleged letters to Hanna, the result would be a gain of as many or more votes for the Democratic ticket.

"If the refusal to remove Evans was made openly in defiance of those alleged Republican soldiers," he added, "it would help this year, and go some way toward strengthening the vote in 1890 for President. If Evans is to be removed for obeying the law, will the President appoint his successor to defy or disregard the law, just to satisfy a gang of wolves who have been enriching themselves on pension fees and want more business?"

This letter to the President by Tanner, the Commissioner whom Harrison had to depose because his rulings were so flagrantly defiant of law and rules, and by an editor who publishes a paper that is a sort of magnet for pension claim agents, was sent to the President at Plattsburg. It is part of the programme for inciting the approaching Grand Army encampment to demand the removal of Evans and the appointment of a man who will adopt Tanner's famous motto, "God help the surplus."

THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Having received consent from Chairman Jones to go ahead, Vice Chairman Stone of the National Democratic Committee will proceed within a few days with the reorganization of that body, as called for by the rules adopted at the July meeting.

It is expected that Mr. Stone will invite some of the leading members of the committee to meet him in Chicago next week to confer on the make-up of the new Executive, Ways and Means, and Press Committees.

There is much speculation among the politicians as to who will be made the prominent figures in the party management. Interest centres chiefly in the Executive Committee. While it is planned to keep Mr. Jones at the head as its Chairman, there is an understanding on the part of those in the inner circle of the committee that J. G. Johnson of Kansas will be named as Acting Chairman.

It is also predicted that Thomas Gahan, the member for Illinois, and Urey Woodson of Kentucky will be his principal assistants, and that these three men virtually will have charge of the machine. The other members of the Executive Committee probably will be: Henry D. Clayton, Alabama; Thomas C. McRae, Arkansas; Clarke Howell, Georgia; Josephus Daniels, North Carolina; W. J. Stone, Missouri; ex-Officer W. A. Thompson, Nebraska; John G. Shanklin, Indiana, and C. A. Walsh, Iowa.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld will likely be dropped from the Ways and Means Committee.

The proposition is to appoint committeemen as near Chicago as possible, so they can come here to attend a meeting once a month or more frequently if necessary.

GOEBEL TO WIN IN KENTUCKY.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 24.—George B. Cox, the Republican "boss," said to-day:

"In my opinion Goebel will be the next Governor of Kentucky. He is too clever for the majority of his opponents, and will have them all in line by election day, and, mark my word, the voters of Kentucky will walk up and cast their votes for Goebel like sheep to a pen."

"Will he be supported in the end by those now opposed to him?"

"When they find out that he is going to win they will be the first ones to want to cast two votes for him. That's the way with politics, you know."

Mr. Cox dismissed with a laugh the candidacy of Mayor Jones of Toledo for Governor of Ohio.

Goebel May Withdraw if Brown Will.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 24.—There is a report current here to-night, which many Democrats believe to be true, to the effect that if Brown shows any great amount of strength Goebel will agree with him to withdraw and resubmit the nomination for Governor to another State convention. The report says that if this is done neither Brown nor Goebel will be candidates for nomination.

CONFER WITH MR. PLATT.

Brooklyn Factional Fight Occupies the Attention of Republican Leaders.

A conference regarding the coming elections in Kings County was held last night at the Oriental Hotel. Mr. Platt, Mr. Quigg, Mr. Woodruff, and Chairman Odell were present.

After the conference Senator Platt refused to talk, but Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said that there was no fight in Kings County. He characterized the trouble as merely a little opposition. He said that Mr. Atterbury would win in the Twenty-third Ward and Col. Dady in the First Ward. Col. Dady, Mr. Woodruff said, would be supported in his campaign by S. V. White, James McKeen, President of the Hamilton Club, and Willis L. Ogden.

Chicago Couples Married for Nothing.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The Maccabees, who are having an outing at St. Joseph, Mich., gave a grand outdoor festival to-day and, as a special feature, announced that all couples married under their auspices would be given a license and free ceremony. This afternoon over fifty couples took advantage of the offer of reduced rates, the ceremonies being witnessed by 4,000 people. Most of the couples were from Chicago.

Steel Plant Working Night and Day.

Special to The New York Times.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 24.—The Fox Solid

and the representatives of the people will co-operate in the work of reconciliation and pacification which is necessary for the highest interests of France."

FINDS EVIDENCE FOR DREYFUS.

Labori's Secretary Says that His Mission to This County Has Proved Successful.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 24.—Leon Bureau, the private secretary of Maître Labori, the leading counsel for Dreyfus, who has been in Seattle visiting the French Vice Consul, Dr. Monoda, has left for Paris.

In an interview M. Bureau admitted for the first time that his trip to the Northwest was for the purpose of securing information of great value to Dreyfus. He has obtained it, and this explains his desire to reach home without loss of time.

"I have been to the Great Slave Lake, in the Northwest territory," said M. Bureau, "after information connected with the Dreyfus case. I hope to reach Paris in time to hand it over to Labori before the case closes, but even if I do not, it will be still of value. I am unable to state the exact nature of the information I obtained, for you know we must guard against every contingency in this case, future as well as present.

"The impression that there was a conspiracy among the high army officers against Dreyfus, prior to the time he was condemned, is not in conformity with our belief or contentions. It is true that the proceedings by which he was degraded were illegal, but we do not think that any deep-dyed conspiracy had been hatched against him. It was a case of an innocent man being prosecuted while the real criminal was in the background."

ACCUSERS COWED BY LABORI.

The Generals and Witnesses Convict Themselves Under the Fire of the Lawyer's Pointed Questions.

RENNES, Aug. 24.—When the trial of Capt. Dreyfus was resumed at the Lycée at 6:40 A. M. to-day, Col. Jouaust, President of the court, ordered that the evidence given by M. Penot, a friend of the late Col. Sandherr, Chief of the Intelligence Department, be read by the Clerk of the court.

It was to the effect that Col. Sandherr said the Dreyfus family offered him 150,000 francs on condition that he would clear Dreyfus.

Maître Demange, for the defense, disposed of this allegation by reading the actual note on the subject written by Sandherr, thereby proving that the Colonel's remarks had been distorted, Dreyfus's brothers only having said:

"We are convinced of the innocence of our brother, and will spend our entire fortune to discover the truth."

The testimony of the first witness of the day, M. Dinolle, a former official of the Government, was also in favor of Dreyfus, as it was in direct contradiction of what M. Dubreuil deposed yesterday regarding the alleged intimacy of Dreyfus with the German Attaché at the house of M. Bodson, a mutual friend.

The President of the court then called the next witness, Col. Maurel, who was President of the Dreyfus court-martial in 1894.

Complete silence fell upon the court as the infantry Sergeant, who was acting as usher, entered the hall and conducted Col. Maurel to the witness bar. The Colonel was attired in a black frock coat, and wore the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor in his buttonhole. His hair is gray, and he has a ragged, iron-gray mustache. His face showed anxiety, as though the Colonel was conscience-stricken.

SCARED BY DREYFUS'S COUNSEL.

As M. Labori lashed him with pointed questions, the Colonel hesitated, and then answered in a short, choppy manner, and when M. Labori finally disposed of him, the witness left the platform with the pale face and scared look of a man who has awakened from a nightmare.

Counsel had drawn from the Colonel a confession that the secret dossier was communicated to the Judges of the court-martial of 1894 by Col Du Paty de Clam. This avowal produced a sensation in court, and Maurel's declaration that he only read one of the documents did not affect the main fact, while his protestation that the reading of the document had no effect upon him, his mind was already made up, was nullified by his subsequent declaration that this one document sufficed to convince him.

M. Labori then put a series of searching questions to Gen. Mercier with reference to the communication of the secret dossier to the court-martial and his attitude in 1894, and an interesting scene ensued. The General refused to reply to all the questions, and there were sharp passages at arms between counsel and Col. Jouaust, who upheld Gen. Mercier, while the dialogue between the General and M. Labori became acrimonious.

Counsel became very heated and showed it in his voice and gestures. The General, however troubled his mind might be, seldom departed from the callous demeanor characteristic of him.

The lawyer made a strong point on the part Esterhazy played. Mercier said he did not know Esterhazy and only saw him once, at the Zola trial.

"That is very interesting," exclaimed M. Labori. "But surely Gen. Mercier was present at the Esterhazy trial?"

The General replied that he was not there, and that he knew nothing about the evidence in the Esterhazy prosecution.

"What!" cried M. Labori, "Gen. Mercier, who was the chief accuser of Dreyfus, did not even follow the proceedings in the Esterhazy trial?"

A loud murmur of surprise and indignant comment came from the audience, but Col. Jouaust immediately suppressed it.

MERCIER UNABLE TO ANSWER.

Counsel then brought Gen. Mercier to his assertion that thirty-five million francs were spent by the defenders of Dreyfus and asked the General to say how he knew this, who spent it, and other awkward questions, which the General was unable to answer.

A question as to how the bordereau arrived at the offices of the General Staff, its date, &c., was then introduced, which led to a strange scene for a court of law.

Gen. Roget, on mounting the platform to give explanations, was followed by Gen. de Boisdeffre, M. Gribelin, Major Lauth, and other military witnesses, all holding up their hands to signify that they desired to speak, while at the same time M. Labori was firing questions.

The result was a perfect babel until the President of the Court could stand it no longer, and when the Government Commissary, Major Carrière, also interpolated a few remarks, Col. Jouaust turned to him and asked him to be quiet, remarking that the Judges could not hear half a dozen people at the same time.

During the course of the morning M. Labori questioned Gen. Mercier with reference to a document in the secret dossier which, it is affirmed, existed prior to 1894 and yet was not produced at the first court-martial of the prisoner.

The General confessed that he did not know of its existence, and the same statement was elicited from Gen. Gonse, who declared Col. Sandherr was responsible for its non-production.

These replies were tantamount to a confession that Col. Sandherr and Lieut. Col. Henry played with the Minister of War, and even with Gen. Gonse, Assistant Chief of the Headquarters Staff, the Chief of the Intelligence Department keeping from the two latter just what he pleased.

Then M. Labori proceeded to take up the Panizzardi dispatch, and to bring out the contradictory translations of it and the falseness of the final version.

EVIDENCE IS STRICKEN OUT.

After hearing Gen. Mercier and Gen. Chamoin on the subject, Col. Jouaust declared the Court would rule to strike out the evidence.

The examination of Gen. Mercier having been concluded, Col. Jouaust asked Dreyfus if he had anything to say, and the prisoner, in a calm voice, replied to Mercier's statement that he, Dreyfus, could have obtained the information about the artillery, promised in the bordereau, while staying at Bourges, where artillery trials were being held. Dreyfus entered into an explanation as to how he spent his time, showing that he did not inform himself about the trials of the new gun brake.

Gen. Risbourg recounted what Capt. Lebrun-Renault said about Dreyfus, and this brought the latter to his feet with a thrilling declaration. He pointed out that the Captain shook him by the hand when he returned to the prison, which is at variance with what Gen. Risbourg recounted.

"Moreover," cried Dreyfus, "when a frightful charge has been hanging over a man's head for five years, people ought not to talk of convictions, but should bring proofs. Otherwise, I cease to understand the matter."

This indignant protest caused a deep sensation in court.

Continuing, Dreyfus proceeded to totally deny the story that he had made a confession to Capt. Lebrun-Renault.

The remainder of the sitting was taken up with the deposition of minor witnesses, mostly M. Beaurepaire's puppets, whose evidence when it did not bore the audience produced merriment.

JOUAUST AGAIN SHOWS PARTIALITY.

Two interesting scenes, however, took place. The first when M. Labori asked Gen. Roget to give his opinion of Esterhazy's rôle and his visit to the German Embassy Oct. 23, 1897. Roget replied, in the tone of studied disdain which he habitually adopts toward counsel for the defense:

"I absolutely refuse to tell you."

M. Labori warmly insisted, but the President of the court crushed him with a curt refusal even to allow Gen. Roget to respond.

The second scene was between M. Labori and Col. Jouaust, after the deposition of the Royalist Deputy, de Grandmaison, which consisted of a clap-trap tirade against foreigners intervening in the affair and tittle-tattle, quite outside of the case, delivered in grandiloquent style, with a peroration worthy of an election harangue, ending with these preposterous words, addressed to the Judges:

"If you think Dreyfus innocent acquit him, but if you decide he is guilty you must pronounce his condemnation."

The Deputy accompanied this instruction to the court with sweeping gesture and turned to leave the stage, amid roars of laughter from the audience, which drew a fierce, stage-villain look from him that again convulsed the court.

M. Labori, however, called the Deputy back. He wanted to examine several of M. de Grandmaison's statements. But Col. Jouaust refused to allow the questions to be put, at which counsel became tremendously indignant, insisted upon his right to do so, and a warm altercation ensued between the President of the court and counsel. The former, however, maintained his decision, which was indisputably unfair to Dreyfus, and M. Labori sat down, gagged and boiling over with indignation, which feeling was shared by a majority of the people in court.

THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

The following are the proceedings in detail:

At the opening of the proceedings this morning Col. Jouaust ordered that the evidence of M. Penot, a friend of the late Col. Sandherr's, Chief of the Intelligence Department, be read by the court, which was done. This testimony, as given before the Court of Cassation, set forth that Col. Sandherr told M. Penot that the brothers of Dreyfus had offered 150,000 francs to settle the case, adding that Sandherr was so incensed at the proposal that he ordered them out of his office.

[Sandherr's father was a Protestant who became a Catholic. In Mulhouse in 1870 he led the demonstration against the Jews and Protestants. The late Col. Sandherr was educated at the Ecole Polytechnique. He was a good soldier. In 1893 he was seized with a brain disease which killed him three years later. In that year he was sent to Bussang, in the Vosges, for a cure. While there a patriotic ceremony was held, the presentation of a flag to the battalion of Chasseurs à Pied. Near by was an Alsacian, a Jew, who wept with emotion. Col. Sandherr turned to those who stood near him and said, "I distrust those tears." He was asked to explain, and continued, "We know that there are Jewish officers in the army who do their duty well and are patriotic and intelligent. Personally I distrust all Jews." "Such a man," said M. Lalance, the member from Alsace in the German Reichstag from 1874 onward, "might well be supposed to have allowed himself to be guided by passion rather than by justice."]

REFUTED BY M. DEMANGE.

Maître Demange, as a counterblast, read a note written by Sandherr the same day the interview with the brothers of Dreyfus took place. It appeared from this note that the brothers imagined a plot was being hatched against Capt. Dreyfus because he was a Jew. They maintained the Captain's innocence, and declared they would do everything in their power to obtain his reinstatement, saying that, if necessary, they would spend their whole fortune to arrive at the truth and would do everything to that end.

Counsel pointed out that there were serious discrepancies between M. Penot's written statement that money was offered and Col. Sandherr's letter.

At the request of M. Labori, the President of the court permitted M. Linolle, a former official of the Government, to testify. The witness said he had also dined at M. Bodson's, and had accompanied with Dreyfus, and declared he did not believe Dreyfus was capable of the crime for which he had been sentenced.

M. Labori—Were there any foreigners at M. Bodson's house?

M. Linolle—I do not remember.

M. Labori—Do you remember seeing any foreign diplomats there?

M. Linolle—None at all. Besides, M. Bodson was not of foreign extraction. He was the son of an Orleans vinegar merchant.

There was considerable stir in court when the name of Col. Maurel, who was President of the Dreyfus court-martial of 1894, was called out, and the Colonel appeared at the witness bar. He started by emphatically denying that any communication, verbal or written, was made to the members of the court during the course of the trial. He said they only knew the case from the documents in the dossier and the testimony given.

EVIDENCE OF COL. MAUREL.

Then the Colonel, saying he only desired to speak of matters upon which his recollection was clear, proceeded to declare he had nothing to say in regard to the expert evidence of M. Charavay, M. Teyssonieres, or M. Pelletier. But, he added, M. Bertillon's testimony appealed to the eyes and minds of the Judges. It had been said that the Judges did not understand it. But that was not true.

[It will be recalled that M. Bertillon attempted to prove to the Judges of the first court-martial by a series of complicated and intricate graphological charts that Dreyfus, in preparing the bordereau, had contrived to blend his own handwriting with that of his brother Mathieu Dreyfus. Maître Demange recently showed the Bertillon scheme to Dreyfus with the remark, "It is the work of a madman." The prisoner studied it carefully and finally declared it to be most ingenious and mathematically correct, provided the premises were admitted. M. Teyssonières, above mentioned, is responsible for the publication of the fac simile of the bordereau which appeared in Le Matin Nov. 10, 1896.]

Regarding the evidence given at the court-martial of 1894, witness said he considered Du Paty de Clam had only given the court a circumspect repetition of his report, while the late Lieut. Col. Henry's evidence would have been more forcible if less exaggerated. At the same time, Maurel continued, he believed Henry had spoken without hatred or passion.

[The report of Du Paty de Claim referred to is that officer's commentary on the Schwarzkoppen-Panizzardi correspondence, which has disappeared from the secret dossier. Henry gave at first formal evidence at the first court-martial. He was the first witness. At the very end, when the prospect seemed favorable for acquittal, he got himself recalled, and deposed that a trustworthy agent had reported the presence of a traitor in the Second Bureau, and "le traître," added Henry emphatically, pointing to Dreyfus, "le voila." It is untrue that the agent had named Dreyfus, yet Henry's words conveyed to the Judges the impression that he had done so.]

DU PATY DE CLAM'S LETTERS.

The prisoner's attitude at the trial was correct and calm. His repeated denials and protests were far from astonishing the witness. They seemed perfectly natural. The only letter handed to Col. Maurel during the course of the trial was not brought by Col. Picquart. The letter, moreover, was returned the same evening to the officer who brought it.

Replying to M. Labori, Maurel said he did not know Gen. Mercier, and had never seen him since the trial until June last.

M. Labori—Can Col. Maurel tell us to what he attributes the secret communication of the dossier?

Col. Maurel—I have not the slightest idea.

M. Labori—Can you tell us the name of the officer who brought you the private letter?

Col. Maurel—It was Du Paty de Clam. [Sensation.]

M. Labori—Were there many documents in this secret dossier? Can you state what they were?

Col. Maurel—I only saw one of them. I did not look at the others, because my mind was already made up.

M. Labori—Had the other members of the court also made up their minds?

[As has been said, Picquart was detailed to watch the proceedings of the first court-martial for the War Office. On Dec. 20, 1894, two days before the trial ended, he reported to Gen. Mercier that the general impression was favorable to Dreyfus, and that if there were any documents that had been withheld then was the time to present them.]

Col. Maurel—Yes.

Witness added that two members of the court confided to him on this subject.

M. Labori—Can you tell us how, knowing, as the Judge, that it was your duty to seek conscientiously for information, and to expect sincere communications from the Public Prosecutor—that is to say, communications setting forth all the points in the case, both for and against the prisoner, you could be of the opinion that your mind was loyally made up after reading a single document?

LABORI REPEATS HIS QUESTION.

Col. Maurel said he failed to clearly grasp the question, and M. Labori repeated it, whereupon the witness replied that he could not answer because if he did he would have to speak of the first document in the dossier, "which convinced the court of the prisoner's guilt."

At this point M. Labori said he would like to confront Col. Maurel with Capt. Freystaetter, another of the Judges at the court-martial of 1894. But Freystaetter was not present, and Col. Maurel promised to wait a few days and give the Captain an opportunity of attending.

[Capt. Freystatter declared before the Court of Cassation that the judges, who, up to Dec. 20, 1894, had only seen the bordereau, were not disposed to agree with the graphological experts of the Government and attribute the bordereau to Dreyfus. It was only when certain pieces of the secret dossier were "demonstrated for them that they took the introduction of such evidence of an order" and convicted the prisoner.]

A lively incident followed. M. Labori, having asked leave to interrogate Gen. Mercier, the Government Commissary, Major Carrière, took the occasion to remark that, while counsel had the right to ask questions, he had no business to draw deductions, to which the lawyer dryly replied that he had always acted with a full knowledge of the restrictions imposed upon counsel, and that he had no need of lessons from Major Carrière and would not accept them

Gen. Mercier was then recalled, and it was noted that he had donned his uniform for the first time. The impression thereby created was that the General, expecting a hot cross-examination, thought that his uniform would, perhaps, protect him.

M. Labori said he desired to know if Gen. Mercier admitted ordering Col. Maurel to communicate secret documents to the court-martial of 1894.

[It is the belief of Maître Labori and others, who are in a position to have an absolute knowledge of the case, that it was Mercier himself who introduced the secret evidence by reading out a portion of "Ce Canaille de D——" letter, in which he introduced the name of Dreyfus. It is asserted that he said that the letter was in cipher, and that it was impossible to read the context. It has also been said that this was the belief of the Court of Cassation, as intimated in their judgment of June 3 last, ordering a new court-martial.]

MERCIER GAVE "MORAL" ORDERS.

Gen. Mercier—I knew I did not have the right to give formal orders to that effect, but I gave moral orders in a manner sufficiently clear.

Counsel proceeded to closely question the General, referring to the "Dixi" article in the Libre Parole.

Mercier replied that he was so accustomed to violence from the press that he paid no attention to that article. He added that he paid no more attention to the eulogies of the Libre Parole than to the statements of other newspapers.

[It will be recalled that on Nov. 1, 1894, La Libre Parole published a sensational article headed, "Arrest of a Jewish Officer." On Nov. 5 M. Drumont wrote in his paper: 'Look at this Ministry of War, which ought to be the sanctuary of patriotism, but which is a cave, a lakes of endless scandals, a sewer, not to be compared with the stables of Augias. * * * To-morrow no doubt they will applaud the Minister of War (Mercier) when he comes and boasts of the measures he has taken to save Dreyfus." On Nov. 8 Mercier was extolled as a patriot, a great man, a new Boulanger. On Nov. 28 Mercier gave his famous interview to Le Figaro, in which he said that "overwhelming evidence" existed against Dreyfus. All this occurred before the court-martial had been selected, or before the indictment had been drawn up.]

Replying to further questions, the General said that when Dreyfus was arrested he knew of no other proof against him than the bordereau. There were, therefore, only suspicions, but it was urgently necessary not to lose time in arresting him in order to stop the treasonable practices.

M. Labori here asked Col. Jouaust to secure the evidence of M. Papilland, editor of the Libre Parole, in regard to the "Dixi" letter, in which the name of Dreyfus was disclosed as that of the officer arrested for espionage.

[The article that first contained the name of Dreyfus appeared in La Libre Parole of Nov. 1, 1894, headed "Arrest of a Jewish Officer." A mistake has been made in the cable transmission, or it is the work of the press censor. The "Dixi" article appeared in La Libre Parole (Drumont's paper) Nov. 15, 1897, and was in reply to an article in Le Figaro signed "Vidi." It charged a "highly placed functionary of the War Office," described as "X. Y.," with being "the soul of the plot," and professed, in reply to M. Scheurer-Kestner, to describe the plot to rehabilitate Dreyfus by throwing the guilt on another person. In his testimony before the Court of Cassation Esterhazy said: "I had previously received a little manuscript explaining the genesis of the plot, with orders to have it printed and to distribute it to the newspapers, to Senators and to Deputies. This was what was called la plaquette. For various reasons this plaquette was not printed, and it is this manuscript, corrected and modified, which was given to me to be taken to La Libre Parole, and which appeared there in the shape of the article signed 'Dixi.' I proved before the court of inquiry that that article was not by me, and the fact was admitted. M. Cavaignac accused me of having written this article and of being the author of the letters to the President of the Republic. (See THE TIMES of yesterday.) He considers these acts as grave offenses against discipline and as justifying my dismissal. M. Cavaignac knows perfectly well that I am not responsible for them, and he counts upon my incredible sense of discipline for my silence."]

LABORI MAKES AN ACCUSATION.

As Col. Jouaust hesitated, M. Labori insisted upon the necessity for an examination "in order to reach the truth I am seeking for."

"The whole responsibility for this case," counsel added, "I believe, really rests upon the late Lieut. Col. Henry and Col. Du Paty de Clam."

Resuming his examination of Gen. Mercier, M. Labori asked him several questions as to how he had fixed the date of the bordereau to the month of April.

Gen. Mercier said that in 1894 he was only acquainted with the general reasons which existed for believing Dreyfus guilty and had not paid much attention to the details.

[Here is a passage taken from Gen. Mercier's dictated interview which appeared in Le Figaro of Nov. 28, 1894: "I submitted to the President of the Council (M. Dupuy) and to my colleagues the overwhelming evidence which was communicated to me, and the arrest of Capt. Dreyfus was immediately ordered. Many inexact statements have been written on this subject. It has been said that Capt. Dreyfus often sent documents to the Italian Government. That is a mistake. I cannot say more because the examination is not yet concluded. It is only necessary to repeat that the guilt of this officer is absolutely certain, and that he has civilian accomplices."]

M. Labori—In short, you considered it in the nature of a sensational move to have Dreyfus prosecuted and sentenced? Did you examine previously the charges against Dreyfus?

Gen. Mercier—I only examined the nature of the documents betrayed.

M. Labori—Was it not necessary for that purpose to fix the date of the bordereau?

Gen. Mercier—I do not think so. Further, I declare Maître Labori is discussing the whole trial of 1894. That may have some interest from a historical point of view. But, since the Court of Cassation quashed the judgment, it seems to me that it is not for us now to revert to the various features of that trial.

M. Labori pointed out the contradictions in the evidence of the officers of the Headquarters Staff regarding the importance and nature of the contents of the bordereau, and asked Gen. Mercier where Dreyfus could have obtained particulars about the pneumatic brake?

The General hotly objected to being asked to repeat his evidence, and M. Labori, equally warmly, said:

"I am only asking for definite statements."

MERCIER EXPRESSES OPINIONS.

Mercier then said he thought Dreyfus might have had cognizance of the brake at Bourges, adding: "In any case, he had a better chance to obtain such knowledge than Esterhazy could possibly have had."

M. Labori—Gen. Mercier says, "Dreyfus might have had cognizance." I desire to emphasize that expression. We shall now prove Dreyfus could not have had cognizance of the brake.

Counsel proceeded to demonstrate how rigorously the secret of the construction of the brake was guarded, and asked why, in 1894, the charges regarding the Robin mellnite shells were not dwelt upon?

Gen. Mercier—That arises on the simple fact that it was not known until 1896 or 1897 that information on the subject was being divulged. The existence of treachery in regard to the distribution of heavy artillery among the army corps was unknown until 1895.

The passages at arms between M. Labori and Gen. Mercier were followed with the keenest interest. Both men were wary and mutually suspicious of each other, and there was considerable acerbity, Col. Jouaust, at times, finding difficulty in preventing the discussion from wandering outside legal paths.

Continuing, M. Labori asked why Gen. Mercier did not have a report prepared regarding the confessions Dreyfus is alleged to have made to Capt. Lebrun-Renault.

Gen. Mercier—The question of the confessions was of no importance, as a revision of the case seemed impossible.

M. Labori—What does Gen. Mercier think of Esterhazy and the part he played?

Gen. Mercier—I do not know Esterhazy, and I do not think about him at all.

M. Labori—Did he know you at his trial in 1898?

Gen. Mercier—No.

Col. Jouaust—Gen. Mercier was not Minister of War then.

M. Labori—This is most interesting. Gen. Mercier declares he knows nothing of the trial of 1898.

Gen. Mercier—I know nothing of it. I leave that to the court-martial which tried Esterhazy. I have only to answer in court for my acts, and I refuse you the right to question me about my thoughts.

COL. JOUAUST INTERFERES.

Col. Jouaust, addressing M. Labori, said:

"You are reverting to the evidence of Gen. Mercier?"

M. Labori—My object in interrogating the witness is to revert to his evidence.

Gen. Mercier—I protest against the word "interrogating," for I am not a prisoner.

[Interrogatory, in French law, generally applies to the examination of an accused person by a Magistrate.]

M. Labori—It is not a question of "interrogatory." I used the word in the most respectful sense. Will Gen. Mercier say what he means by the charge preferred against the partisans of Dreyfus of having spent 35,000,000f. What was this sum used for? "The amount is simply ridiculous."

Gen. Mercier—I might just as well ask you.

M. Labori—Do you mean to suggest that it was spent in advertisements and in buying consciences?

Gen. Mercier—I say nothing whatever.

Counsel next wished to know why the bordereau was communicated to the court-martial of 1894 when it was considered impossible to show the other documents of the secret dossier?

Gen. Mercier—Because the bordereau was not dated, not signed, and its place of origin could be concealed.

M. Labori pointed out that the place of origin had been mentioned in court, and then asked for explanations in regard to the perpetration of the 1894 forgery.

The cross-examination of Gen. Mercier became more and more heated, and so rapid that it was difficult to follow, and many of the answers were confusing. As the questions of counsel touched upon the secret dossier and a certain document in blue pencil, Gen. Gonse, Gen. Roget, M. Gribelin, and Major Lauth also participated in the discussion, which almost degenerated into a wrangle.

The Government Commissary, Major Carrière, protested against such discussion, and Col. Jouaust ordered silence.

The Commissary said an attempt was being made to show there was a fresh forgery which was used for purposes of comparisons, to which M. Labori retorted that Major Carrière was mistaken. The tendency of these cross-examinations, he added, was only to demonstrate the truth.

MERCIER'S MEMORY FAILS HIM.

Major Lauth said he believed a clue to the blue pencil document existed before the trial of 1894, and M. Labori asked why, in that case, it was not produced at the trial, since it incriminated the prisoner?

Gen. Mercier said he did not know of this clue, and Major Lauth disclaimed all responsibility in the matter, as he was not connected with the preliminary inquiry.

Gen. Gonse said the document had been in the possession of Col. Sandherr, (sensation,) and it was by him placed in the secret dossier for comparison with other papers.

M. Labori asked for explanations in regard to the commentary on the secret dossier, and Gen. Mercier admitted he destroyed it in 1897.

[As has been pointed out in these columns, this was Du Paty de Clam's commentary on the pieces of the secret dossier. It was prepared at the orders of Gen. Mercier, who regarded it as his private property. After the first court-martial he ordered it to be destroyed. It was destroyed, but a copy was preserved until the end of 1897, when de Boisdeffre ordered the copy to be given to Mercier.]

Gen. Gonse, who was questioned on the same subject, declared that it was by order of Gen. de Boisdeffre that he returned the commentary to Gen. Mercier.

Answering further questions, Mercier said the Panizzardi telegram was not communicated to the court-martial of 1894. He was ordered by Gen. de Boisdeffre not to include it in the secret dossier.

Counsel next discussed the three-page document, claiming that the false rendering of the Panizzardi telegram was to correct it and point directly to Dreyfus as the traitor.

[Le Figaro, which has in its possession the minutes of the first court-martial, declares that a garbled version of this telegram was actually read out to the Judges. The complete history of this famous message is herewith presented: The original in cipher was sent Nov. 2, 1896, by Panizzardi to his chief in Rome. The true interpretation is: "If the Captain has not had relations with you, it would be well to charge the Ambassador to publish an official denial, in order to avoid the comments of the press." The cipher had never been used by Panizzardi before, and when the message was intercepted, the War Office experts were nonplused. At length they made a true translation with the exception of the last phrase, which they construed: "Notre émissaire est prévenu," (Our agent is warned.) But no confidence was placed in this rendering. M. Paléologue of the Foreign Office marked it "doubtful," and, after much study, decided that the phrase should read as it actually does. To make sure, Sandherr sent a spy to the Italian Embassy with an alleged piece of information which contained M. Paléologue's phrase. It was immediately dispatched to Rome in cipher, but was intercepted. With the key thus obtained, M. Paléologue's construction of the last phrase, "in order to avoid the comments of the press," was proved to be correct. Thus before Dreyfus was even placed on trial there existed a document which practically proved his innocence. Neither the original nor the translation is now in the dossier. In the Spring of 1898 Gen. Billot, then Minister of War, ordered Gonse to have the secret dossier "rearranged." The latter asked Henry for the Panizzardi dispatch. Henry could not find it and sent to M. Paléologue for a copy. M. Paléologue refused to give up his copy, but offered to dictate it. Henry went away with the dictation in his pocket. Gonse swore before the Cour de Cassation that Henry, on his return, said "those gentlemen of the Foreign Office refused me a copy." Gonse then bethought him of Du Paty de Clam, and asked him if he could remember the text. Du Paty said yes, and gave the following: "Capt. Dreyfus arrested. The Minister of War has proof of his relations with Germany. All my precautions are taken." This version does figure in the secret dossier with, however, a note on the margin by Gonse that the text had been supplied by Du Paty from memory.]

CHAMOIN MAKES ADMISSIONS.

Mercier asked to be allowed to converse with Gen. Chamoin before attempting to explain. Gen. Chamoin thereupon advanced and explained about the document, which had been handed him by Gen. Mercier. He said he noticed inaccuracies in it, and resolved not to use it. Witness, however, had been carried away in testifying, and read a page of the document, and it was after a friendly conversation with Maître Labori that he read the entire document in court, at Gen. Mercier's request, and returned him the document.

Gen. Mercier acknowledged the accuracy of Gen. Chamoin's statement, adding that it was Col. Du Paty de Clam who gave him the document.

Counsel had the document reread, and referred to the two versions of the two telegrams of Nov. 2, one designating Dreyfus as communicating documents to Germany. M. Labori pointing out that M. Pateologue of the Foreign Office denied that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had communicated this version, and asked why Gen. Mercier had received it through Du Paty de Clam.

At this juncture Gen. Roget mounted the platform and expressed surprise at this "idle controversy being resumed." [Cries of "Oh! Oh!"]

The General asked that Major Maton, who assisted in deciphering the telegram, be called, and counsel protested against the application of the word "idle" to any questions he thought proper to ask.

Gen. Chamoin said that he communicated the document to Gen. Roget, while enjoining absolute privacy on the subject.

When asked if he accepted responsibility for the document, Gen. Chamoin replied in the affirmative, adding, however, the admission that he had made a mistake.

Col. Jouaust intimated that the court ought to take no notice of the document in question.

Dreyfus here gave a detailed story of how he employed his time at Bourges from October, 1889, to February, 1890. He said that as he was preparing for his examinations he had no time to go to cafés or to think of anything outside of his duties. This was a reply to Gen Mercier's assertion that he could have learned the secret of the pneumatic brake there. The prisoner said:

DREYFUS'S REPLY TO MERCIER.

"I was promoted to be a Captain Sept. 12, 1889, and remained at Bourges from October, 1889, to February, 1890, when the written examination at the Military College began. I was then called to Paris, obtained two months' leave, was married in April, and I spent four months at Bourges. As I was preparing for examination I had no time to go to cafés or to think of anything outside of my duties."

Gen. Risbourg, who was commander of the Republican Guard in Paris in 1894, was the next witness. He described the scene with Capt. Lebrun-Renault when the witness learned of Dreyfus's alleged confessions to Capt. Lebrun-Renault the day after the prisoner's degradation.

In conclusion, Gen. Risbourg eulogized the services of Capt. Lebrun-Renault, and said that before the incident of the confession there was nothing against him. He was an excellent officer, a good comrade, and incapable of injuring any one.

After being asked the usual question, Dreyfus protested against Gen. Risbourg's evidence.

"I am surprised," the prisoner said, "that he, Capt. Lebrun-Renault, could have made the statement attributed to him. On the way from the prison of La Santé Capt. Lebrun-Renault shook hands with me, a fact which is in contradiction of his statement. Besides, when such a terrible charge has been hanging over a man who has resisted it for five years, witnesses should come here merely to speak their beliefs, but ought to bring proofs, positive proofs. Otherwise I am completely nonplused as to how I can reply. [Sensation.]

Continuing, Dreyfus said: "Reference was also made to confessions. I will state the exact terms of the so-called confession of mine. The day Capt. Lebrun-Renault and I were together in the room I said to him:

HIS ALLEGED CONFESSION.

"'I am innocent. I will declare it in the face of the whole people. That is the cry of my conscience. You know that cry. I repeated it all through the torture of my degradation.'

"Afterward I added, referring to the visit of Du Paty de Clam: 'The Minister is well aware that I am innocent.'

"What I mean to intimate was that I had apprised the Minister, in response to the steps Du Paty de Clam had taken against me, that I was innocent. Du Paty de Clam visited me and asked for information. I replied to him: 'I am innocent. Absolutely innocent.'

"I replied verbally to Du Paty de Clam and in writing to the Minister that I was perfectly innocent. That is what I meant by the words: 'The Ministry is well aware that I am innocent.'

"Then I reverted to the visit of Du Paty de Clam and said to Capt. Lebrun-Renault: 'Du Paty de Clam asked me if I had not given documents of no importance in order to obtain others in exchange?'

"I replied that not only was I absolutely innocent, but that I desired the whole matter should be cleared up. Then I added that I hoped that within two or three years my innocence would be established. I told Du Paty de Clam that I wanted full light on the matter; that an iniquity had been done, and that it was impossible for the Government to fail to use its influence to discover the whole truth.

"'The Government,' I said, 'has means, either through the Military Attachés or through diplomatic channels, to reach the truth. It is awful that a soldier should be convicted of such a frightful crime.'

"Consequently, it seems to me, I who asked only for truth and light, that the Government should use all the means at its disposal to secure that light.

"Du Paty de Clam replied: 'There are interests at stake higher than yours. These channels cannot be employed.'

"He 'added, however, that the inquiries would be continued. It was on the strength of Du Paty de Clam's promise that my means could be found to reach the truth and end this awful iniquity that I said I hoped that in two or three years my innocence would be proved, for Du Paty de Clam told me that the investigation, which would be of the most delicate nature, could not be undertaken immediately.

ASKS JOUAUST IF HE DOUBTS.

"I think I have expressed my whole mind. If you still have any doubt, I ask you, my Colonel, to present it to me."

[Capt. Dreyfus wrote in part as follows to Maître Demange, Dec. 31, 1894: "Commandant Du Paty came to-day, Monday, at 5:30 P. M., after the rejection of my appeal, to ask me, on behalf of the Minister (Mercier,) whether I had not, perhaps, been the victim of my imprudence, whether I had not meant merely to lay a bait * * * and had then found myself caught in a trap. I replied that I had never had relations with any agent or attaché that I had undertaken no such process as baiting, and that I was innocent. He then said to me on his own responsibility that he was himself convinced of my guilt, first from an examination of the handwriting of the document brought against me, and from the nature of the documents enumerated therein; secondly, from information according to which the disappearance of documents corresponded with my presence on the General Staff; that, finally, a secret agent had declared that Dreyfus was a spy, (see Henry's declaration before the first court-martial given above,) without, however, affirming that that Dreyfus was an officer. I asked Commandant Du Paty to be confronted with this agent. He replied that it was impossible. * * * I stopped him, saying, 'Enough; I have only one word to say. I am innocent, and that it is your duty to continue your inquiries.' 'If you are really innocent,' he exclaimed, 'you are undergoing the most monstrous martyrdom of all time.' 'I am that martyr,' I replied, 'and I hope the future will prove it to you.' * * *"]

The prisoner's remarks deeply impressed his hearers. At the request of M. Demange, Gen. Mercier was recalled and asked to explain why, having sent Du Paty de Clam to Dreyfus to discover the amount of the injury Dreyfus had done, he had not followed up his investigations.

Gen. Mercier—I did not feel called upon to do so.

PRESIDENT QUESTIONS MERCIER.

Col. Jouaust—Tell us, General why, when you were apprised of the confession, you did not send some one to Dreyfus to try to get a substantiation and discover what he had not told Du Paty de Clam.

Gen. Mercier—Dreyfus had written me that he refused to discuss the confessions with Du Paty de Clam, and I took no further steps.

Col. Jouaust—But, since the prisoner seemed to have begun making avowals of his guilt, why did you not follow the matter up?

Gen. Mercier—I might, perhaps, have thought of it. But it did not occur to me.

The prisoner again protested that the inquiry ought to have been followed up. "Because it would have served to destroy the fiction of a confession to which such importance is now attached.

Continuing, Dreyfus said: "Will you permit me, my Colonel, to make a small remark with reference to the fiction of my confessions? I remained in the Prison of La Santé for two or three weeks, and saw M. Demange during that period, and also then, and while I was at the Ile de Ré, I wrote to the Minister of War and others.

"I believe the letters I wrote are contained in the secret dossier. I believe I also wrote to the head of the State. How is it I was never asked about the legend of my confession, that I was in a position to destroy immediately? I never heard a word of it. It was only four years later, in January, 1899, when interrogated by the Commissioners sent by the Court of Cassation, that I heard of this fiction.

"What I do not understand is that while I was still in France no one spoke to me of this fiction, which could have been disposed of before the egg was hatched by proving it a false legend and nothing more."

Major Cure testified to a conversation he had with Col. Picquart in 1896, when the witness gave Esterhazy a very bad character.

Billot, formerly a porter at the War Office, deposed as to the visit of Maître Leblois to Col. Picquart, which the latter has never denied.

JULES ROCHE ON THE STAND.

M. Jules Roche, a Deputy and former Minister, testified to his acquaintance with Esterhazy in 1894, when the witness was studying the question of the sufficiency of the effective strength of the army, which had become more important in consequence of the new German law of 1893, adding 80,000 men to the German Army.

Esterhazy, it appeared, afterward visited M. Roche, and wrote to him on various occasions until 1897. One letter referred to the fact that the late Lieut. Col. Henry was indebted to him. M. Roche also described the steps he took to procure the admission of Esterhazy to the War Office.

Replying to the Government Commissary, M. Roche declared that Gen. Billot, who was then Minister of War, told him he must cease to interest himself in Esterhazy, "not only for private and legal reasons, but for other reasons still more peremptory." [Sensation.]

M. Labori insisted upon having further details of Gen. Billot's statement. The witness said he could not recall the exact words of the Minister. But their effect then was such that he felt under a moral obligation to cease to interest himself in Esterhazy.

After a brief suspension of the session, M. de Verulne, Special Commissary of the Minister of War, deposed that Col. Picquart was ordered to have Esterhazy watched. Witness informed Gen. Gonse, and the latter was advised to continue the investigation discreetly. On several occasions, witness continued, Esterhazy was seen entering the German Embassy, always quite openly, but dressed in civilian clothes.

M. de Verulne saw Esterhazy enter the German Embassy Oct. 23, 1897. He staid there an hour, and drove to the Crédit Foncier, (a financial institution,) whence he went to the office of La Patrie. [See the story of the "Dixi" article given above.]

M. Labori—What does Gen. Roget think of the part played by Esterhazy?

Gen. Roget—I have said that the part played by Esterhazy escaped me completely.

M. Labori—Gen. Roget, however, spoke of the syndicate as

WRIT AGAINST COUNCIL

Must Sanction Long Island Water Supply Purchase Bonds.

THE LIMIT OF ITS POWER

Creature of Legislative Will—Justice McAdam Says the Council Has Neglected a Plain Duty.

Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, yesterday ordered that a peremptory writ of mandamus issue in the suit brought by Henry W. Sherrill, James McKeen, and Willis L. Ogden against the Council to compel the authorization of $570,000 in bonds for the purchase of the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company. While the writ is directed against the Council as a body, Councilmen Cassidy, Conly, Doyle, and Murray, who have persistently opposed this and other bond issues, are particularly referred to, and they are charged with having challenged the jurisdiction of the court to advise or direct them and with having neglected to perform a plain duty, concerning which they have no discretion. The decision is exhaustive in its treatment of the issue before the court, and is replete with authorities sustaining every point raised.

Justice McAdam, in prefacing the decision, refers to the history of the effort made by the City of Brooklyn to acquire the plant of the company. This effort began in 1892, when an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the city to acquire the plant by condemnation. In pursuance of this statute Commissioners were appointed, and on Jan. 25, 1893, they reported to the Supreme Court that a just compensation for the condemned property would be the sum of $570,000. This report was set aside in Special Term, and the city appealed the case to the General Term, which reversed the first order and directed the confirmation of the award. Appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, with the result that the order of the General Term was affirmed. The company again appealed, this time to the United States Supreme Court, which affirmed the order of the Court of Appeals. Payment of the award was not made, however, by the City of Brooklyn, and when consolidation came, the award stood against the City of New York. The resolution authorizing the bond issue was passed by the Board of Estimate on July 11, 1898, and by the Board of Aldermen June 27, 1899, while it was held up by the Council on many occasions.

INJURY TO THE PEOPLE.

In reference to the refusal of the Council to pass the resolution, Justice McAdam says:

"The action of the members of the Council in refusing to concur in the resolutions of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and of the Board of Aldermen or to authorize the issue of such stock is, it is claimed, a violation of their plain duty, a positive disobedience of the obligation enjoined by the charter, an obstruction to the due administration of the business of the city, and, as well, an injury and damage to the people of the city, and particularly to the people of the Borough of Brooklyn. The award is carrying interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum, whereas the bonds to pay therefor are not to bear interest at a rate to exceed 4 per centum per annum. The interest already amounts to $200,000, for which the City of New York is liable."

After referring to the fact that the Corporation Counsel had stated in open court that the interests of the city would be best subserved by granting the writ, Justice McAdam takes up the objections made by the four refractory Councilmen. In regard to the contention that the applicants for the writ have no standing, the Court says:

"Public officers are provided for to execute the laws, and where they designedly fail or intentionally omit to do that every citizen has the inherent right to apply to this court and insist upon it that a writ of mandamus shall issue in such a form as to secure the observance of that duty."

As to the question of the propriety of the expenditure, raised by the four Councilmen, Justice McAdam says that after the legislative declaration that "public interest requires the acquisition of the plant" and the awards made by the courts, "the mere fact that four Councilmen dissent from the conclusions of the Legislature and the courts can have but little weight in arresting the orderly administration of justice."

Continuing on this point, the Justice says:

"As an apparent excuse for their conduct, the four Councilmen allege that the property and franchises of the Long Island Water Company are not worth $570,000, and in the same paragraph they 'aver that the said Long Island Water Supply Company has not demanded or attempted to collect said alleged award, but, on the contrary, has applied to the court to have the same set aside,' which plainly shows that while the four Councilmen think the award too high, the water company thinks it too low."

One of the contentions of the Councilmen was that the courts had no right to mandamus the Council.

On this point Justice McAdam is particularly clear. "The Council," he says, "is an inferior body, unlike the State Legislature, which represents the sovereignty of the State, and is the mere creature of the legislative will, with power to pass by-laws in the form of ordinances and the like, and is not exempt from judicial supervision and control."

COUNCIL MUST OBEY LAW.

Justice McAdam then goes on to state that the act of the Legislature was mandatory, and he rules that "when the duty is mandatory and no discretion is vested, its performance and manner of performance may be compelled by mandamus." "The word 'directed,'" he says, "as used in this statute means that the officers are ordered, and has the same force as an order given to a soldier, whose only answer is obedience.

"Whoever accepts public office," the court says, "takes it with all the responsibilities and duties the law casts upon it. No one is obliged to accept public office, and if he cannot perform its duties the statute points out an easy mode of resigning its cares, but while in office he must obey the law or make place for some one who will. No one is above the law; all must yield obedience to it, and in a becoming manner.

"When writs of mandamus have been applied for against inferior courts, the response has generally been a waiver of all technicalities, a frank submission of the controversy, narrowing it down to the point in dispute, and expressing a willingness to obey at once any instruction or direction from the superior authority. The four respondents, instead of following this laudable example, have challenged the jurisdiction of the court to advise or direct them, and claim that if the act of the Legislature imposes any mandatory duties on them, it is unconstitutional and void. They then deny on information and belief that the relators are citizens and taxpayers. But such a form of denial in proceedings for mandamus has no value and raises no issue."

Of the Long Island Water Supply Company Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply says, in his annual report:

"The plant was built in 1881 and now consists of three pumping engines of an aggregate daily capacity of 6,560,000 gallons, four boilers of 325 horse power, two miles of sixteen-inch force mains, a reservoir of 5,000,000 gallons capacity, twenty-two two-inch and five six-inch driven wells as sources of supply, and forty-seven miles of distributing mains, with 673 fire hydrants. Its estimated daily supply is 4,500,000 gallons. Under an existing contract made by the City of Brooklyn prior to 1898 the company is paid $31,145 a year for the rentals of 669 hydrants, an average of $46.55 each."

HISTORY OF THE COMPANY.

The company is controlled by friends of Hugh McLaughlin, the Brooklyn Democratic leader, and there was a quasi understanding between McLaughlin and Croker that the bonds for the purchase of the plant should not be authorized. The Board of Estimate, however, set the pace, and the other machinery of the Government, albeit somewhat slowly, had to follow. In permitting the mandamus case to go on without opposition Corporation Counsel Whalen worked against the wishes of Mr. Croker, because he knew that opposition would be useless. He expressed himself yesterday as greatly gratified with Justice McAdam's decision, especially the part in which the Council is apprised of the limitations of its powers.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

TAMMANY'S HAND IN RAMAPO JOB

Continued from Page 1.

can Society of Civil Engineers for his experiments in the hydraulics of fire protection.

Lawyers who have been considering the legal aspects of the controversy pointed out yesterday that the opinion of ex-Judge Dillon as printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday was at variance with the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Second Department, as far as the powers of the Water Commissioner and the Board of Public Improvements are affected by Section 471 of the Charter. Judge Dillon claims that the section restricts the powers of the Commissioner and the board, instead of amplifying them, and that it is subservient to other sections of the charter. The court referred to, however, interpreted Section 471 as conferring absolute and exclusive power on the Commission of Water Supply and the Board of Public Improvements to enter into contracts with private parties.

Attention was also called by a lawyer to the fact that Section 413 of the charter, under the heading "Authorizing Public Improvements," says:

Except as herein otherwise provided, any public work or improvement within the cognizance and control of any one or more of the departments of the Commissioners who constitute the Board of Public Improvement, that may be the subject of a contract, must first be duly authorized and approved by the Board of Public Improvement and an ordinance or resolution of the Municipal Assembly

ASSEMBLY TO ACT AS CHECK.

This, it was said, shows that the Charter Commission intended that the Municipal Assembly should act as a check on the Board of Improvements. Further proof that this was the intention of the framers of the charter, it was pointed out, was furnished by Section 416, which says:

It shall be the duty of the Board of Public Improvements to prepare and to recommend to the Municipal Assembly all ordinances and resolutions regulating the following matters: (1) The laying of water pipes and the making of all attachments thereto, and also the extending, construction, and repairing of the water works.

President Holahan refused to discuss the opinion of Judge Dillon except to call attention to the fact that Article 8 of the State Constitution relates that "bonds issued for the supply of water shall be included in ascertaining the power of the city to become otherwise indebted."

This, Mr. Holahan said, meant that municipal ownership of additional water supply could only be accomplished by the city relinquishing all hope of further improvements.

MR. LAUTERBACH SILENT.

Changes His Mind About Giving Explicit Information Regarding the Backing Behind the Company.

Another evidence of the unwillingness of the Ramapo Water Company to show its hand or to give any information whatever concerning its financial backing or responsibility was given yesterday when Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the company, refused to answer any of the arguments put forth by Judge Dillon in his opinion to Controller Coler, or to furnish any information about the company, in spite of the fact that he had in a measure promised to do so on the preceding day.

Mr. Lauterbach said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES on Wednesday that there was another side to the Ramapo Water scheme which the newspapers had not seen fit to publish. All the arguments, he said, were on one side, and a great many of these were not arguments at all. Mr. Lauterbach was told that THE NEW YORK TIMES was quite willing to publish anything he had to say in favor of the company and the proposed contract, and he said that he would confer with certain persons connected with the corporation as to the advisability of giving publicity to anything in the company's favor.

When the reporter called for the statement yesterday a change seemed to have come across the spirit of Mr. Lauterbach's dream, and while he still maintained that the story had another side, he resolutely refused to give it to an anxiously awaiting public.

"We have decided to say nothing about the matter at present," said Mr. Lauterbach. "The matter is now in the courts," said he, pointing to the injunction order which was lying on his desk, "and anything we have to say will be said in court."

"Then you will not answer the points made by Judge Dillon in his opinion to the Controller?"

"Not until we answer them in court," said Mr. Lauterbach.

"Will you say who is back of the company, and whether it has any resources, and from what source these resources come; in fact, will you tell what the power is back of the alleged dummy Board of Directors, and what members the Ramapo Company actually has?" Mr. Lauterbach was asked.

"Well, I am its lawyer—"

"We know that it can at least claim that much of respectability, but there has been a persistent refusal to give any other information about it."

"The Ramapo Company is a company composed of a Board of Directors," said Mr. Lauterbach, vaguely. "Their names have been published. It has a President, Mr. Silas B. Dutcher, and I must refer any inquiries about the company to him."

"Then you will not say who is behind the company?"

"That is not for a lawyer to say," was Mr. Lauterbach's reply. "As I have already said, any statement from me will be made in court."

RICHARD CROKER GUARDED.

Peter F. Meyer Makes Approach to Him Impossible by Sentinels and Fierce Dogs.

Richard Croker has taken refuge from reporters anxious to ask him questions about the Ramapo water grab at the Summer house of Peter F. Meyer at Byram Point, near Port Chester. There extraordinary precautions have been taken to protect him from interference.

Newspaper men who went to Byram Point last night after Mr. Croker's presence there had become known in this city found Mr. Meyer's place surrounded by sentinels, each of whom was reinforced by a dog more or less fierce. These outposts halted all comers and put them through a rigid cross-examination as to their business. Reporters who disclosed their identity were told that Mr. Croker was not there and bidden to "go away." Others who succeeded in penetrating to the house itself found it guarded by another dog and Mr. Meyer, from whom they received scant courtesy. It was evident that the owner of the place did not propose to have his guest plied with uncomfortable questions.

Early in the evening a note was dispatched by messenger from Port Chester to Mr. Croker, informing him that reporters of the New York newspapers were ready to receive any statement he might care to make about Tammany's responsibility for the Ramapo water contract. The messenger was held up at the lodge gate of the Meyer mansion by a guard with a dog.

"What do you want?" he was gruffly asked.

"I've got a note here for Mr. Croker."

"Well, you just take that note back to the man that wrote it. You can't deliver it here."

The messenger returned to Port Chester with the note. Later, several reporters drove out to the Meyer place. Another sentinel stopped them at the entrance. He was more tractable, and consented to take the note to the house, leaving the dog, which growled continually, to keep off the reporters. "There is no answer," he said when he came back.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES drove up to the outer gate of Mr. Meyer's place at 8 o'clock last night.

"What do you want?" asked the man on guard, suspiciously.

"Is Mr. Meyer at home?"

"Yes. Do you want to see him personally? I don't know whether he will see you or not."

The reporter plodded up the gravel walk to the rear entrance of the house, which faces the Sound. Mr. Meyer sat on the porch. A little girl restrained a big dog, which growled fiercely. Before the reporter could more than say that he was from THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. Meyer rose up angrily.

"I won't be bothered by reporters in my own house!" he shouted. "I won't talk to you. I won't answer any questions."

Up to this point no questions had been asked of Mr. Meyer, but the ebullition of his wrath was as great as when he was being plied with them before the Mazet committee. To make sure that he should not be trapped unaware into admitting that Mr. Croker was his guest, Mr. Meyer retreated indoors.

Up to midnight no reporter of a New York newspaper had succeeded in asking Mr. Croker what he knows about the Ramapo job.

It was remarked as strange that just at this time, Mr. Croker should resort to such strenuous measures to shield himself from questioning. Never before has he taken refuge behind such impassable barriers. Never before has he been so unapproachable.

Mr. Croker was out driving in the vicinity of Port Chester yesterday. A big steam yacht, supposed to be Lewis Nixon's, on which Mr. Croker has been cruising, lay off Byram Point all day.

RAMAPO WATERSHED VALUE.

Plotters Estimate Their Property at a Higher Price than All Real Estate in Four Counties.

The men behind the Ramapo water job demand $5,000,000 a year for forty years for furnishing water to the City of New York.

Five million dollars represents more than the prevailing interest paid for money on the aggregate assessed valuation of the real and personal property of the four counties in which the Ramapo watershed is located.

The watershed, originally claimed to be owned by the Ramapo Company, is located in Rockland and Orange Counties. The company furnishes water to the town of Chester, Orange County. This fact and the filing of maps give the company the right of eminent domain over the territory covered by the maps.

In anticipation of the jamming through of the $200,000,000 job the Ramapo Company has secured options in Greene and Ulster Counties.

The aggregate assessed valuations of real and personal property in these counties for 1899 was as follows:

Orange	$39,777,272
Rockland	18,269,392
Greene	13,585,489
Ulster	30,188,460
Total	$101,820,613

From this should be deducted the assessed valuation of personal property as follows:

Orange	$4,565,298
Rockland	1,074,703
Greene	1,752,919
Ulster	3,169,170
Total	$10,562,090

This leaves the total assessed valuation on the real estate in the four counties $91,258,523. The Ramapo Company, therefore, values its watershed at a higher price than all the real estate in Orange, Rockland, Greene, and Ulster Counties.

OBJECTION IN WESTCHESTER.

Company's Plans May Mean Ruin for Croton Watershed.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The discovery of six maps of the Ramapo Water Company filed in the Westchester County Clerk's office, at this place, during the past twelve years, covering the proposed seizure of the western watershed of Westchester, from the Putnam County line to Yonkers City line, has caused considerable discussion among the taxpayers, and it was stated to-day that a public meeting would be called to condemn the scheme of the corporation.

The company, according to the maps, intends to lay a pipe line under the Hudson River at Peekskill, and from there along the Albany Post Road to Hastings, where it will again cross under the river to Tappan, Westchester people are opposed to the seizure of its watershed, and County Clerk Crumb says that no doubt decisive steps will be taken to defeat the steal of water rights, which would eventually mean the ruin of the Croton watershed.

The company now has agents going through the country among the farmers getting options on property within the line of the proposed watershed privileges. All of the options of the Ramapo Company will expire in 1900. Many farmers think they can sell propert for good prices and are signing agreements.

RAMAPO COMPANY FOILED.

Action Against a Westchester Water Concern Involving Big Mortgage.

A lis pendens was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday in the County Clerk's office by the Central Trust Company against the New York and Westchester Water Company in an action to foreclose a mortgage of $500,000 held by the plaintiff corporation upon the property of the water company.

The water company has been in litigation for some years, and several suits with reference to the property and the stock of the company have been disposed of by the Supreme Court. It is said that the company was to have been absorbed by the Ramapo Water Company.

PROMISES THE IMPOSSIBLE.

Engineering Record on the Impracticability of the Proposals of the Ramapo Company.

The following extracts are from an article on the water supply of this city and the Ramapo Water Company's proposal which will appear in The Engineering Record tomorrow. Regarding the proposed contract the article says:

"It is as astonishing as any proposition ever submitted. On the face of it it promises impossibilities. The construction by 1903 of works to deliver 200,000,000 gallons of water daily to New York is impracticable. The engineer of the company is a young man without experience in designing or building such enormous works, and people who know how difficult it is to properly plan and build great dams will require more than his word or that of the engineer of the Commissioner of Water Supply to convince them that reservoirs can be built in three years in the Esopus Valley which will insure a supply of 200,000,000 gallons by 1903. No company can build good works of such magnitude without thorough preliminary work any more than a city can. Surveys and handsome maps count for little. New Yorkers do not have to go far to learn this. The Croton Aqueduct Commission spent $100,000 in borings alone in order to find the best place for the great Croton dam now in course of construction. On the other hand, Jersey City rushed blindly a short time ago into a contract with a private party for a system of works hinging upon the construction of a dam at a certain spot. No borings had been made at the site. After the contract was signed it was learned that a reservoir could not be built there, and it is now proposed to allow the construction of a misfit affair of about half the value, making the contract a farce."

Of the need of more water and the city's means of getting it the article says:

"Even if all waste and leakage is prevented, the time has been reached for the construction of new works. Fortunately for the city, it can obtain about 100,000,000 gallons daily from the Ten-Mile River catchment area, lying just north of the Croton basin. It seems to be made by nature as a supplement to the latter, and is now being investigated by the engineers of the Water Supply Department. The development of so much of the basin as lies in the State of New York would have little influence on the riparian interests in Connecticut. If this watershed were taken and waste curtailed the city would be in a position to face the question of a future supply intelligently. It would have an ample supply for all the needs of the two boroughs during the years required for a careful consideration of the financial and engineering problems involved in the design of works for the future.

"These problems depend for their solution on the growth of the population of the city. If it continues at its present rapid rate, with no indication of the check which has been met in some large communities, then it may be desirable to go to the Adirondack Mountains. If the population bids fair to remain at a certain figure, then the Catskill Mountains may be able to deliver all the water needed. It is feasible to bring a supply from either region, and the choice made between the two should be governed by financial considerations depending on the probable growth of the city. These subjects are for the future, however. The present course is to throw over the Ramapo job, remedy the leaking pipe to stop the waste in houses, and develop the Ten-Mile River basin."

Emigration of Finns to America.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says: "Emigration from Finland has assumed immense proportions. Agents are being sent to the United States, Canada, and Australia to seek settlements. The Canadian Government has commissioned an expert to visit Finland to make inquiries as to the advisability of accepting Finns as agricultural settlers."

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

HENRY HILTON IS DEAD

Continued from Page 1.

From 1869 to 1872 he was President of the Department of Parks of this city.

RELATIONSHIP WITH STEWART.

It was about 1869, or shortly after his retirement from the bench, that Judge Hilton formed the remarkable relationship with A. T. Stewart and his fortune that was to continue until the death of the merchant prince in 1876; and then, transferred to the widow, was to endure until her death in 1886; and, still again transferred to the body of the vast estate of the Stewarts, was to exist as long as any part of that fortune remained. The beginning of this relationship has been traced to the fact that Cornelia Clinch, the wife of A. T. Stewart, and Ellen Banker, the wife of Henry Hilton, were cousins.

This led first to social relations, and when Stewart needed legal advice he naturally turned to Henry Hilton. The merchant found occasion to consult Hilton even before the latter was elected to the Court of Common Pleas, but about 1869 the friendly relations between the two had become firmly established, and from this time on Hilton was to exercise over Stewart's life, and over his widow and his millions after his death an influence and power to which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find a parallel in the history of such cases.

After his retirement from the bench Judge Hilton had an office in Mr. Stewart's mercantile house. This was the final step, at least so far as the public knew, in the formation of the relationship between the two men. Up to that time Judge Hilton had been known as the close friend and adviser of Mr. Stewart; but thenceforward it was evident that the relationship was to be of a much more intimate nature. It was commonly said after this that Mr. Stewart took no important action without first consulting Judge Hilton.

At the commercial house, as at the home, Hilton appeared as the leader and master, and Stewart as the follower and disciple. The situation was humiliating to all those who held the great merchant in high esteem. It was said that Hilton diagnosed the matter accurately when he said that Mr. Stewart suspected himself. He needed advice, but his natural reserve and secretiveness forbade his calling in a number of counselors. And thus it was that Hilton was his sole adviser, and became the sole manager of his estate.

POWERS UNDER STEWART'S WILL.

The last years of Stewart's life, according to accounts of his contemporaries, seemed to have been passed under a cloud. Had hypnotism been as familiar in the seventies as it is now it might have been supposed that Stewart was living under a hypnotic spell. From about 1869 until the Spring of 1870 Mr. Stewart lived in a half-retirement that was remarkable in a man whose earlier activity had been so abundant. He was to be seen less and less in public, and seemed to take less and less interest in his commercial enterprises.

Finally, April 10, 1876, he died; and it was found that he had left practically everything to the control and disposition of Henry Hilton. Hilton was charged, in his will, with the task of closing up the immense commercial business, for which a bequest of $1,000,000 was made to the Judge. Later it was learned that instead of closing up the business for Stewart, Hilton owned it and was conducting it for himself. The second clause of Stewart's will reads as follows:

"I especially appoint Henry Hilton of the City of New York to act for me and in behalf of my estate in managing, closing, and winding up my partnership business and affairs, and I empower him in respect thereto as fully as I may or can, or am authorized to in and by the articles of copartnership of the firm of Alexander T. Stewart & Co. I further authorize and direct the said Hilton, while so acting in behalf of my estate and in my place and stead, to exercise a sound discretion in bringing my said partnership affairs to a termination and discharging all obligations connected therewith, trusting to his judgment that he will so act in respect thereto as to avoid so far as can be avoided any unnecessary loss to those connected with me in business. For which service, and as a mark of my regard, I give to said Hilton $1,000,000."

Attached to the will was a letter to Mrs. Stewart in which the merchant had said: "Our friend Judge Hilton will, I know, give you any assistance in his power, and to him I refer you for a general understanding of the various methods and plans which I have at times with him considered and discussed."

GETS CONTROL OF THE FORTUNE.

In neither will nor letter was there any intimation of what was to follow—the greatest surprise in a chapter of remarkable surprises. Shortly after her husband's death Mrs. Stewart transferred to Judge Hilton all interest in the commercial business of A. T. Stewart. She said she did this at the request of her husband. Judge Hilton thereupon transferred to her the $1,000,000 left to him by Mr. Stewart's will.

The amount of the fortune thus placed in the hands or control of Judge Hilton has been variously estimated, but it was known to be large. Conservative estimates put it at $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, while more liberal estimates reckoned it at from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000. It was composed of immense trade buildings, houses, and land, and stocks of goods. The building on Broadway and Fourth Avenue, between Ninth and Tenth Streets, was reputed to have cost nearly $3,000,000. The current expenses of the establishment are said to have been $1,000,000 a year, and for three years preceding Mr. Stewart's death the aggregate sales in the two stores on Broadway amounted to $203,000,000. Mr. Stewart's income during the war was about $2,000,000 a year, and in 1869 he estimated it at above $1,000,000.

Mrs. Stewart survived her husband ten years, and the great Stewart fortune survived her ten years. In 1876 Stewart died; in 1886 Mrs. Stewart died, and in 1896 the last of the visible Stewart millions disappeared in the wreck of Hilton, Hughes & Co.

During the ten years of Mrs. Stewart's life, Judge Hilton was in sole charge, so far as could be seen, of the fortune left by her husband. They were troubled years, filled with litigation started by claimants to part of the money left by the merchant. Stewart in his life had done little or nothing for his relatives. He did not think of them, would not permit them to visit him, but let them drop entirely out of his life. Not so in death. Then remembered him, and made haste to claim a share in the vast fortune he had heaped together. Some were successful, in so far as they were appeased by getting several millions of their relative's money.

BUSINESS VENTURES FAIL.

Mrs. Stewart's troubles were not confined to lawsuits, numerous as these were. She had found the management of the estate so annoying that she had turned over all the commercial business to Judge Hilton. Her own fortune still remained considerable, and it was thought that she was still possessed of several million dollars. This fortune she disposed of in numerous bequests when she died, Oct. 25, 1886, and Judge Hilton said that none of it was left to him.

On Nov. 7, 1878, there fell upon her another great blow. On that day the body of A. T. Stewart was stolen from the vault in the churchyard of St Mark's Church, in Second Avenue. This ghoulish occurrence created tremendous public excitement, which continued for a long time. The most energetic efforts were made to find the body, though it was never admitted that it had been recovered. Many believe, however, that it was found, and, to prevent another theft, was buried secretly. It was several years before interest in the matter died out.

At the death of A. T. Stewart Judge Hilton undertook the conduct of the extensive commercial and manufacturing business the former had slowly built up. The history of this attempt is a record of failure. Eight firms rapidly succeeded one another as factories were shut down and business houses were closed. Henry Hilton and William Libbey were the first successors to A. T. Stewart & Co. This firm continued until October, 1882, when it was in turn succeeded by Sylvester & Hilton.

Groocock retired in 1883, and the firm was reorganized as Sylvester, Hilton & Co. Judge Hilton had retired from active partnership and the "Hilton" of the firm name was his son, Henry Graham Hilton. Edward J. Denning, a former employe of Stewart, was also a member. Albert B. Hilton, another son, became a partner Nov. 1, 1888, as did also John M. Hughes, Judge Hilton's son-in-law. This firm dissolved July 20, 1889. Sylvester retired and Frederick H. Hilton, another son, went into the firm in his stead. The partners then were Henry G. Hilton, Albert B. Hilton, Frederick H. Hilton, sons of Judge Hilton; John M. Hughes, his son-in-law, and Edward J. Denning. Denning was manager.

By this time—that is, within fifteen years—the business had shrunk from about $55,000,000 or $60,000,000 a year to about $8,000,000. A witness in the will contest had testified that Judge Hilton when he retired from active partnership had withdrawn $5,500,000 of the profits made between 1876 and 1882.

ATTITUDE TOWARD THE JEWS.

On Oct. 22, 1892, another dissolution followed, and was the harbinger of the end. Edward J. Denning, whose efforts and trained ability, it is said, had checked the great losses that were wrecking the house, died, and the firm of Hilton, Hughes & Co. succeeded as the new copartnership. Its members were Albert B. Hilton, Frederick H. Hilton, and John M. Hughes. The next year $1,200,000 had to be borrowed of Hetty Green to bolster up the business a little longer. But the end could not be averted. It was foreshadowed by the difficulty found in borrowing this sum at 6 per centum upon a property worth between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000.

The crash came Aug. 26, 1896. The liabilities were put at $1,500,000, and it was estimated that in the twenty years of Judge Hilton's management there had been a loss of at least $5,000,000. The store at Broadway and Tenth Street was closed, and Stewart's fortunes and the great commercial business he had founded had disappeared.

In June, 1877, shortly after Stewart's death, Judge Hilton caused a widespread sensation by ordering Jews excluded from his hotel, the Grand Union, at Saratoga. Joseph Seligman, the banker, went to that hotel, and was informed that "Mr. Hilton has given instructions that no Israelites shall be permitted in future to stop at this hotel." Mr. Seligman wrote a letter to Hilton in which he said the latter "was not big enough to keep a hotel, or broad enough in business views to run a dry goods store." An indignation meeting of Mr. Seligman's friends was held, at which Edward Lauterbach presided. Hilton explained that he was opposed only to what he described as the "Seligman Jew."

A nine days' sensation followed. Henry Ward Beecher preached a sermon, delivering a panegyric on the Jews; William Cullen Bryant wrote a calm letter deprecating Hilton's action; Hebrews in Cincinnati and San Francisco protested, and 100 Hebrew merchants in this city withdrew their trade from Hilton, Hughes & Co. It was even reported, though falsely, that the London Rothschilds had refused because of the incident to continue their negotiation of the American loan.

Judge Hilton had four sons and two daughters. His daughter Cornelia married John M. Hughes, and Josephine H. Hilton married Horace Russell.

LABOR PARTY'S CONFERENCE.

Committee on Organization Reports a Plan of Campaign.

There was a general conference of the Independent Labor Party held at Clarendon Hall last night for the purpose of ratifying the work of the Organization Committee, which had previously arranged plans for the promotion of the interests of the new political party. Chairman W. J. O'Brien called the meeting to order, and Secretary Ernest Bohm read the report of the Committee on Organization, which was chiefly an outline of the work for the establishment of the party among the labor people of the various boroughs.

The plan is that there shall be an Executive Committee in general charge of the work, a Finance Committee, and various sub-committees for the several neighboring counties. There shall also be organization of labor people by Assembly districts, and headquarters shall be established in every Assembly district. Meetings are to be arranged for as deemed necessary by the Executive Committee, to be held under the auspices of the various Assembly district committees.

The general conference ratified all these plans suggested by the Organization Committee, as well as the suggestion that a grand rally or ratification meeting be held on the night of Sept. 1.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Herman J. Kohn, Nottingham, England; J. E. Cam, United States Navy.

ASTOR—Jesse C. Sutro, Washington.

CAMBRIDGE—Col. J. H. Dorst, United States Army.

EMPIRE—R. Tranowsky, Paris.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, Syracuse; Gen. George P. Harrison, Opehka, Ala.; Mayor F. L. Osgood, Norwich, Conn.

GILSEY—Charles T. Downham, Pueblo, Mexico; Norman S. French, Toronto; Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Frederick W. Whittaker, London; Col. E. F. Clay, Paris, Bourbon County, Ky.

HOLLAND—Adolph Muller, Berlin; George Armour, Princeton; O. J. Guthrie, Edinburgh, Scotland.

IMPERIAL—W. P. Ketcham, Havana; R. O. Marcour, Surgeon, United States Navy.

MANHATTAN—Ponsonby Ogle, London.

MARLBOROUGH—F. C. Garry, Havana.

MURRAY HILL—Prof. A. Mosso, Turin, Italy; Guy Kent, United States Military Academy; the Hon. A. S. Voultecate, Barkhamsted, England.

NORMANDIE—Milton B. Ochs, Chattanooga, Tenn.

PARK AVENUE—A. B. Andrews, Washington; F. E. Lindsay, London.

WALDORF—John McDonald, Tokio; A. Grimwood, Exeter, England; H. Ackerley, Havana; G. Prossa, London; Charles Lurington, Hyde, Tuxedo; St. Paul de Singay, Paris; G. R. Lawson, Manchester, England; Frank Schneider, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives f Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Ashton, F., Easton, Penn.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Nutton, dress goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. L. McKittrick, laces and embroideries; Hotel Vendome.

Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; T. C. Stoepel, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Berger, John, & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; George Berger, leaf tobacco.

Burdye, George, North Manchester, Ind., books, crockery, &c.; Astor House.

Cornelson, George H., Orangeburg, S. C.; E. E. Bell, general merchant; Hotel Albert.

Cohen, Louis, & Co., Charleston, S. C.; L. Cohen, dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. E. Smith, dress goods; Hoffman House.

Draper, Moore & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; W. E. Draper, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Feldenheimer Brothers, Moberly, Mo.; M. Feldenheimer, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Gans & Sons, Little Rock, Ark.; G. M. Gans, dry goods and millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Herbert Gutman, notions; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Albert.

Hannifin Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; T. F. Hannifin, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; C. A. Vencill, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

High, J. M., Atlanta, Ga.; A. P. Ray, furnishing goods; 55 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Humphreys, H. D., Bloomington, Ill.; wholesale grocer.

Hart & Co., Dolgeville, N. Y.; Morris Jennis, dry goods and clothing.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; William Warshauer, millinery.

Jordan & Booth Company, Shreveport, La.; J. H. Jordan, clothing and fancy goods; St. George Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Columbus, Miss.; H. H. Kaufman, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

Kahn Brothers, Bolivar, Tenn.; J. Kahn, general merchandise; St. Cloud Hotel.

Kline, Eppihimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; A. K. Kline, linens, white goods, laces, and embroideries, ladies' and infants' wear; W. W. Kline, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Katz & Goldsmith, Braddock, Penn.; L. J. Goldsmith, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Levine, D., Shenandoah, Penn., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Levine, S., Ashland, Penn., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lingold, E. D., Texarkana, Ark.; dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

Menke Dry Goods Company, Quincy, Ill.; H. B. Menke, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Mester-Newcomber Dry Goods Company, Knoxville, Tenn.; M. M. Newcomber, dry goods; Mrs. John Fox, ladies' and infants' wear; Broadway Central Hotel.

McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; D. W. Burns, dry goods; 335 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss C. Nelson, corsets; 450 Broome Street.

Newburger, J., Grenada, Miss.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Newburg, Louis, The, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Eisenberg, leaf tobacco.

Pogue, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. F. Pogue, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. P. Dalzell, dress goods; 113 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Pirtee, R., Huntsville, Ala., general merchandise; 29 East Twenty-first Street.

Rowe, C. H., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. W. Greene, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Rauh, J. A., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Rauh, hosiery; 636 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Rogers, A., Florence, Ala., general merchandise; 29 East Twenty-first Street.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Taylor, dress goods; 454 Broome Street; Westminster Hotel.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. E. Sage, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Small, A. F., Provincetown, Mass.; merchant tailor; Spingler House.

Stone, Jacob, Pence City, Mo.; Jacob Stone and Mrs. J. Stone, dry goods, shoes, millinery, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

Smith & Ferguson, Salem, Va.; J. Horace Smith, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sullivan, M. Carl, & Co., Jackson, Tenn.; Benton Sullivan, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Vivian, J., Jr., Comapny, Laurimee and Opechee, Mich.; E. T. Duane, retailers of everything; Hotel Cadillac.

Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; G. Downie, laces and white goods; 335 Broadway.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; G. Louis, housefurnishing goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building, 346 Broadway.

AN AUTOMOBILE TRUST.

$10,000,000 Concern to Control Here and Abroad Vehicles Propelled by Kerosene or Gasoline.

Another big trust was born at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. It is to be known as the American Automobile Company and will control the manufacture and operation of all the automobiles and motors in which kerosene or gasoline is used, not only in this country, but in France, Germany, and other countries in Continental Europe.

The new corporation is to be financed by the Colonial Trust Company. Back of the combination are said to be William C. Whitney, P. A. B. Widener, and Thomas Dolan of Philadelphia; United States Senator S. B. Elkins of West Virginia, Joseph Leiter of Chicago, and others. The scheme was engineered by ex-Mayor Frank A. McGowan of Trenton, N. J., who has been elected Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The new combination takes in the Automobile Company of America, the Winton Motor Carriage Company, the National Motor Carriage Company, and the Manhattan Motor Carriage Company. Between them these concer

The Wanamaker Store.

All Around the Store

The new Picture Gallery is open for public enjoyment. The new Piano Store is ready. We have exclusive control of the Krell and Royal Pianos. Our methods save large money on pianos.

Look sharp for the Wanamaker news in next Monday's papers.

A Deeply Interesting Group

ON the south side of the second floor, near the elevators, is a collection of plate glass cases that holds the best specimens of dress and cloak designing for the coming Autumn that American daylight has as yet seen.

Great journals besiege us for photographs of them, dressmakers appear sketch-book in hand. But bright women desiring to know what Fashion prophesies for the early future are the most interested visitors.

There are several very novel, loose Newmarkets, appropriate for carriage and evening wraps—the garments that now are the Paris rage with the automobile fad. One is a combination of astrakhan and velvet, another of black silk with elaborate self-color decoration. Another of drab, commonly called "tan" Kersey.

There are swell Box Coats and Box Jackets, full over the back, tight at hips; MacPherson Cloaks, or Inverness Capes, of drab cloth, and Princess — one piece — Costumes. Women visitors or residents will see in this little show the promise and pledge of more to come, and also will find a rich return for their expenditure of time and effort.

Shirt Waists—A Misnomer

The Dress Waist of the period long since passed the Shirt Waist stage. From the ginghams, percales, lawns, etc., of Summer they pass on to the silks, mohairs, velvets and cashmeres of the Autumn. Practical, economical, graceful—the first dress demand of the Autumn is for Dress Shirt Waists.

Our best wit said to us, "accumulate waists early." Here they are galore. Permit us to tell you about them:

Fancy Woolen Dress Waists They are made of fine Dress Flannels, five sorts, several colors each. Prices $3.75 to $6.50. The choice variety of these waists gives chance for a wide selection.

Cashmere Dress Waists Three grades—many colors. Prices $2.25 to $5. Distinguished for neatness and simplicity of effect, they fill an important place in the scheme of dress waist business.

Black Silk Dress Waists Full lines of sizes in twenty kinds. Black Silk Waists are to be worn more this Autumn than in any previous season since the separate waist was invented. They show new designs in plaiting, cording and hemstitching. Several sorts are exclusive to this store. Prices are $4.50, $5, $5.50, $6, $6.50, $6.75, $10 and $10.50.

Velvet Dress Waists They are of fine velveteen, stylish and durable. Several colors both in the plain and silk swivel figured patterns. Prices $4.50 to $10.

Black Alpaca Dress Waists Eight sorts suited to many purposes, with prices that vary from $1 to $3.25.

Silk-Cotton Dress Waists The price is *One Dollar*. The appearance indicates silk. The material is cotton. Sightly, serviceable and cheap.

There are forty-one styles of Dress Waists described in this advertisement, and it only hints at the stock.

Men's and Women's Shoes

Regular and Special

Neither spasmodic nor temporary is the building of our shoe business. We propose to repeat in New York the shoe trade success that we have made in Philadelphia. To do that we intend to command public confidence. *We never print an unimportant shoe announcement.*

Men's Stout Shoes at $3.50 Their equals have never been offered at the price in any market by anybody.

Tan and black box calf uppers. You have our guarantee for twelve months that the upper leather will not give way in any manner—a new pair in exchange if they do.

Texas oak tanned leather in the soles—the heaviest ever produced for shoe purposes. Single heavier than usual double.

The triumph of strong shoe making. At Three Dollars and a Half, a victory of cheapness.

Women's Brown and Tan Shoes Reduced We have assembled all the women's fancy colored calfskin and kidskin shoes, regular lines and high grades that we have been selling at $3, $4 and $5, and have reduced them to $1.90, $2.30 and $2.70. Months of wear remain for them before the season changes. The bargain chance is great and opportune.

Main floor.

The Following Shoe Offerings are in the Fifth Floor Bargain Annex:

Men's Shoes Reduced to $1.70 from $3 477 pairs Russia calfskin tan and brown laced shoes, that, by the most rigid valuation, have been $3.50 and $3. Finished perfectly in every detail. Latest toe shapes. At $1.70 they are a rare bargain.

Women's Shoes Reduced from $3 to $1.70 1,153 pairs black kidskin laced and buttoned shoes, tipped, with kidskin and patent leather toes of the popular "man fashion;" also opera toes. They are all regular $3 shoes in current selling. A room-making reduction.

Boys' Titan Calfskin Shoes Tan and black uppers, oak tanned soles, stitched and finished for boys' usage.

Sizes 9 to 13½, spring heels, $1.25.
Sizes 11 to 2, spring heels, $1.25.
Sizes 2½ to 5½, heels, $1.50.

Outing Shoes, Thirty Cents White, brown and black canvas uppers with rubber soles. For boys and men, sizes 13 to 11. A few for girls and women.

Friday Offerings in Men's Furnishings Attractive as Usual These end-of-the-week sales in the Men's Furnishing Store attract wide attention. The stocks regularly offered are generous, as are the prices, but a day's selling—at most but two days—is quite sufficient to remove them, however large the quantities. This morning there are:

100 dozen Men's Shirts
150 dozen Men's Ties
1,440 pairs Men's Garters

And here are reasons why there won't be many here to-morrow:—

THE SHIRTS—They are both negligee and stiff bosom. Of madras, percale, cheviot and flannel. Neat, tasteful patterns. Faultless making; satisfactory fit. All sizes—not, however, in each style. Not a shirt in the 1,200 worth less than 75c.—many that sell regularly at $1, $1.50 and $2. You take 3 to-day for $1, or 1 for 35c.

THE TIES—Batwing and Wales shapes—both popular. Brilliant, medium or quiet colors; striped, figured or plain. Silk scarfs that tie well, that can be worn with the approved high turnover collar. The usual 50c. goods. Choice is excellent at the start this morning at 25c. each.

THE GARTERS—They are put up 3 pairs to a box, and though each pair is a full 25c. worth, you are offered the 3 pairs for the value of one. They are of fancy patterned lisle, with silk cords and nickel trimmings. 3 for a quarter.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Women's and Children's Hosiery 12,000 pairs of one quality for women. Imported stockings of fast black, fine gauge cotton; regular made; double soles and high spliced heels. 3 pairs for 50c. 25c. a pair would be moderate.

Main Aisle.

25c. a pair—Women's stockings of light-weight lisle thread; several styles; black boots with plain or fancy stripes; tops in various colorings. Fairly priced at 35c.

An unusually fine quality of children's cotton stockings; firm and durable; narrowed ankles and heavy feet; sizes, 6, 6½ and 7, 20c. pair; 7½ to 10, 25c. pair.

Broadway.

About Books—Old Friends and New The new ones first. Tables set apart for newest books contain all that is desirable as soon as published. This year's list of popular novels is a long one, but six of them stand out with unusual prominence. Here they are:

David Harum. Edward Noyes Westcott. $1.
Richard Carvel. Winston Churchill. $1.05
Children of the Mist. Eden Phillpotts. $1.10.
Prisoners of Hope. Mary Johnston. $1.10.
That Fortune. Charles Dudley Warner. $1.10.
Dross. Henry Seton Merriman. $1.25.

Then, here's another list of copyright fiction, intensely interesting works, by other famous authors of the day. These are all in paper covers. 33c. a volume.

The Celebrity. Winston Churchill, author of Richard Carvel.
Caleb West, Master Diver. F. Hopkinson Smith.
The Adventures of François. S. Weir Mitchell, author of Hugh Wynne.
Madame Izan. Mrs. Campbell-Praed.
The Sorrows of Satan. Marie Corelli.
The Prisoner of Zenda. Anthony Hope.
A Lady of Quality. Frances Hodgson Burnett.
The Manxman. Hall Caine.
The Hon. Peter Stirling. Paul Leicester Ford.

Some books in sets,—authors without whom no library is complete—are offered at prices as attractive as the writers':

Shakespeare's Complete Works; 12 vols.; pocket size; large type; cloth binding; gilt tops; $1.50 per set.
Rudyard Kipling's Complete Works; new authorized edition; 15 vols.; published at $15; our price, $8.95.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Boys' Washable Sailor Suits Just a hundred. Of various stylish materials that may be safely trusted to the wash-tub. Sold a great number at $2.45 a suit. To close a little lot the price is $1.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N.Y.

AMERICA GOVERNS MOROS

Gen. Bates Ends the Negotiations for Complete Control.

PIRACY TO BE SUPPRESSED

United States May Occupy Any Parts of the Archipelago and Her Courts Shall Have Jurisdiction.

MANILA, Aug. 24.—Gen. Bates has returned from the Sulu Islands, having successfully accomplished his mission there. After five weeks of negotiation, with much tact, an agreement was signed, which, in substance, is as follows:

American sovereignty over Moros shall be recognized and there shall be no persecution against religion; the United States shall occupy and control such parts of the archipelago as public interest demands; any person may purchase land with the Sultan's consent; the introduction of firearms shall be prohibited; piracy shall be suppressed; the American courts shall have jurisdiction, except between the Moros; the Americans shall protect the Moros against foreign imposition, and the Sultan's subsidy from Spain shall be continued.

The Sultan and several chiefs signed the agreement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Gen. Otis today cabled the War Department that Gen. Bates has returned from his conference with the Moros and confirmed previous dispatches as to the results of the mission. Gen. Otis says:

"Gen. Bates returned. Mission successful. Agreement made with Sultan and Datos whereby sovereignty United States over entire Jolo Archipelago acknowledged; its flag to fly on land and sea. United States to occupy and control all points deemed necessary. Introducing firmarms prohibited. Sultan to assist in suppressing piracy. Agrees to deliver criminals accused of crime not committed by Moros against Moros.

"Relations between United States troops and all Moros very friendly. Two other points in archipelago will be occupied by United States troops when trade and commerce can be controlled. Moros Western Mindanao friendly; ask permission to drive out insurgents. Reports by mail."

The Sulu or Jolo Archipelago consists of 948 square miles of territory, in which are about 100,000 inhabitants. The islands are divided into the following groups: Sulu, Tapul, Balanguingui, Tawi-Tawi, Kecuapoussan, Tagbabas, and Pangutarang. There are about 150 islands in all, and the Sultan claims dominion over a portion of Northern Borneo.

Spain did not annex the islands until 1878. Before this the Sultan ruled by hereditary right, but only possessed limited powers, there being a regular nobility, called "Datos," of great political influence. The relation of ruler to nobles was somewhat similar to that of the Tykoon to the Daimos of Japan.

Many of the smaller islands are uninhabited. The inhabitants of the larger islands, who are all Mohammedans, are described by English authorities as intelligent and very industrious, being, in the latter characteristic, greatly dissimilar to the peoples of other countries near by.

The whole chain of the Sulus is practically a continuation of the southwestern promontory of Mindanao. The Jesuits have some missions in the islands, but have very few converts compared with the number in the other Philippines. The race of natives is the Visayas, who had attained a considerable degree of civiliaztion before the discovery of the islands by the Spanish traveler Figueroa in the sixteenth century.

The principal fruit product of the Sulus is the durain, which grows in greater profusion than in any other of the Philippine Islands. Coffee, sent to the Singapore market, is grown, but is of inferior quality, as little attention is paid to its cultivation. Sugarcane and rice are also grown on the fertile soil.

In the opinion of the best-informed explorers, the Sulu group is extremely rich in minerals. It is believed that considerable coal exists, together with iron, copper, and gold, the last named probably in abundance. The natives were skillful workers in copper centuries ago, having most likely learned the art from the Chinese and Japanese traders. Pearl oysters and trepang fisheries are important industries.

The temperature of the Sulu group differs materially from that of other Philippines. This is not surprising when it is remembered that a distance as great as that between New York and Jacksonville, Fla., separates the north of Luzon and the islands in question. The mean temperature in the cold season, according to the observations of the locals, is 81.18 degrees; in the hot season, 82.97 degrees, and in the rainy season, 83.03 degrees.

Forests of teak, ironwood, and other valuable teimber cover a great portion of the islands.

PORTS WILL BE BLOCKADED.

Secretary Root Says It May Cause Distress, but It Is Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The establishment of a blockade of the ports of the Philippine Islands, and especially of Luzon, is a subject which is receiving attention at the War Department, although Secretary Root says he has not yet sufficient information to warrant definite action in the matter.

The Secretary says that he believes in taking advantage of everything necessary to make a campaign successful, and that war cannot be made without causing distress. At the same time he thinks an absolute blockade may do more injury just now than good. He considers that it would be a serious hardship upon a peaceful community to shut them off from the means of subsistence because a port which supplies them is in the hands of marauders.

The precautionaries are, however, that when the Fall campaign begins there will be an effectual blockade maintained, and that commerce between the towns within the American lines and the country in the control of the insurgents will be stopped. Meanwhile all possible precaution, will be taken to prevent arms and ammunition from being supplied to the insurgents.

CHINESE TEMPORARILY BARRED.

Congress to Act on Permanent Exclusion from the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The State Department does not apprehend any international complications will arise out of Gen. Otis's course in excluding Chinese from the Philippines, as this is said to be only a temporary military expedient, leaving the general question to be determined by Congress.

It seems that the exclusion of Chinese comes about through the adoption of military regulations following the lines of United States laws, and not by the detailed enforcement of the United States statutes relating to Chinese exclusion. While the same end is attained, yet the distinction is made that Congress is the only body which can apply a United States law to the Philippines, although the military authorities may adopt temporary steps conforming to these laws.

The exclusion policy was put into operation some months ago, although the Chinese officials were unaware of it, and were proceeding on the theory that the question was still open for adjustment between the two Governments.

Acting Secretary Adee has addressed a letter to the Chinese Minister explaining the status of the affair. The letter was forwarded to the Chinese Minister, who is now at Hot Springs, Va. What further steps, if any, he will take, have not been made known, although the opinion prevails in official Chinese quarters that he will seek to have the exclusion modified, even though it is a temporary military expedient.

The War Department officials will not discuss the matter, but it is understood that the operation of this exclusion under Gen. Otis has not been attended with any difficulties.

PEACE UNION ASKS FOR PEACE.

Appoints a Committee to Tell the President How to Obtain It.

Special to The New York Times.

MYSTIC, Conn., Aug. 24.—The thirty-first annual convention of the Universal Peace Union is now in session at Peace Grove, near this village. To-day Alfred H. Love of Philadelphia was re-elected President of the union. The following resolutions were adopted at the morning session of the union:

"Resolved, That a delegation be appointed to wait upon President McKinley to call his attention to the ease with which an end might be put to the present war in the Philippines and all further bloodshed avoided, and that this request be sent to the President.

"Feeling a deep interest for the welfare of our country and its Administration the Universal Peace Union, especially in the present war in the Philippine Islands, representing many thousands of your fellow-citizens, respectfully asks you to appoint a time when you will grant a delegation an interview, that we may lay before you some facts and plans that we trust will be instrumental in bringing to a close the said war, to the honor of our Republic and the common interests of mankind.

"That Alfred H. Love, Benjamin F. Trueblood, Bolton Hall, and M. R. Levison be that committee."

The committee named in the resolution will report to the union in Washington, Dec. 14, for which day and place it arranged a meeting for that purpose.

The Drowned at San Mateo.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Gen. Otis today cabled the War Department the names of the men who were drowned while crossing the San Mateo River on the 21st inst. They were Sergt. Thomas W. Countee, Privates William Carter, John Dean, J. E. Johnson, Edward Jones, Thomas Russell, Emmett McMillan, Hampton Kendall, and George Moody, all of Company G, Twenty-fourth Infantry. The following were drowned in attempting to rescue others: Private J. E. Poole, Company H, Twenty-fourth, and one private, Fourth Cavalry, whose name has not yet been learned. Gen. Otis says the men jumped from the boat in a panic.

Gen. Hale Honorably Discharged.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—An order was issued at the War Department to-day honorably discharging from the volunteer army Brig. Gen. Irving Hale, to take effect Oct. 1. Gen. Hale went to the Philippines as Colonel of the First Colorado, and was made a Brigadier General for gallant services. Gen. Hale arrived yesterday at San Francisco.

The Newport Arrives at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Gen. Otis today reported the arrival of the transport Newport at Manila. Private Elmer Raymond, Company E, Nineteenth Infantry, died on board Aug. 7 of uraemia. There were no other casualties.

The Hooker Is a Total Loss.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Cable advices received at the War Department indicate that it will be impossible to save the cable ship Hooker and her cargo of supplies for the extension of the cable service about the Philippines.

Two Transports Sail for Home.

MANILA, Aug. 24.—The transports Valencia and Zealandia, with 790 men of the Montana Regiment and 400 men belonging to other organizations on board, sailed to-day for San Francisco.

VOLUNTEER ARMY OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The following appointments are announced for the new volunteer regiments:

From Oregon: To be First Lieutenant—James F. Case, Second Oregon, Forty-fifth Infantry. The above appointment, with those already made, fills the quota for Oregon.

From Arkansas: To be Captain—Charles M. Wing, Second Arkansas, Fortieth Infantry; Lieut. Linn Turley, Second Arkansas, Thirty-ninth Infantry. Second Lieutenant: Walter C. Hudson, First Arkansas, Thirty-eighth Infantry; John M. Kelso, Jr., First Arkansas, Fourth Infantry. The above, with appointments already made, fills the quota from Arkansas.

From Michigan: Captains: William G. Fleischauer, Thirty-fifth Michigan, Thirty-eighth Infantry; William B. Kalmback, Thirty-second Michigan, Thirty-ninth Infantry; M. F. Simpson, Thirty-fifth Michigan, Forty-fifth Infantry; Duncan Henderson, Thirty-first Michigan, Forty-second Infantry. First Lieutenants—George H. White, Thirty-fifth Michigan, Forty-second Infantry; F. W. Cowley, Thirty-third Michigan, Thirty-eighth Infantry; Robert H. Welch, Thirty-fourth Michigan, Thirty-ninth Infantry; F. W. Morrison, Thirty-second Michigan, Forty-fifth Infantry. Second Lieutenants—Roy I. Taylor, Thirty-fifth Michigan, Forty-fifth Infantry; Fred Bury, Thirty-first Michigan, Thirty-eighth Infantry; George L. Thomas, Thirty-fifth Michigan, Forty-fourth Infantry; Arthur W. Orton, Fifth United States Volunteer Infantry, Thirty-ninth Infantry. These fill the quota from the State of Michigan.

From Tennessee: To be Captain—Charles W. Wadsworth, Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry. To be Second Lieutenant—Benjamin L. Towson, Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry. These fill the quota for Tennessee.

From New Jersey: To be Captain—Edmund Dubois, Fourth New Jersey, Forty-second Infantry; Jacob N. Coward, Fourth New Jersey, Forty-seventh Infantry. To be First Lieutenant—Terence Murphy, Fourth New Jersey, Forty-sixth Infantry; Theodore Reeser, First New Jersey, Forty-second Infantry; Harry M. Dey, Fourth New Jersey, Forty-third Infantry; A. Larue Christie, Fourth New Jersey, Forty-seventh Infantry; Lorenzo D. Dyer, Third New Jersey, Forty-seventh Infantry. To be Second Lieutenant—Harold Swann, Fourth New Jersey, Forty-third Infantry. These appointments fill the quota from the State.

From Massachusetts: To be Captain—Linnwood E. Hanson, formerly Captain Fifth Massachusetts. To be First Lieutenant—Charles F. Wonson, formerly Eighth Massachusetts; Michael E. Morris, formerly Captain Ninth Massachusetts; Harry T. Gray, formerly First Lieutenant Second Massachusetts; Fred W. Stopford, formerly Captain Eighth Massachusetts; P. Frank Packard, formerly First Lieutenant First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. To be Second Lieutenant—Edward D. Powers, Corporal First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; Henry E. Thayer, formerly Lieutenant Sixth Massachusetts.

From Minnesota: To be Captain—Albert Steinhauser, formerly Captain Company A, Twelfth Minnesota; Eugene C. Montford, formerly Captain Company H, Fourteenth Minnesota. To be First Lieutenant—Perrin S. Smith, formerly First Lieutenant Company B, Twelfth Minnesota; Alexander B. Coxe, formerly Quartermaster Fourteenth Minnesota; William A. Edwards, formerly First Lieutenant Company I, Fifteenth Minnesota. To be Second Lieutenant—Charles E. Howard.

From Iowa: To be Captain—James C. France, formerly First Lieutenant Fiftieth Iowa Volunteers; R. A. Nichols, formerly First Lieutenant Fortieth Iowa; W. B. Humphrey, formerly Colonel Fifty-second Iowa. To be First Lieutenant—Willard M. Flynn, Captain Forty-ninth Iowa; E. A. Kreager, formerly Captain Fifty-second Iowa. To be Second Lieutenant—Fred P. Woodruff, formerly First Sergeant Company D, Fifty-first Iowa. These fill the quota of Iowa.

From Georgia: To be Captain—J. S. Powell, formerly Captain Company C, Third Georgia. To be First Lieutenant—John H. Boston, formerly First Lieutenant Company D, Second Georgia; Harry C. McCook, formerly First Lieutenant Third United States Volunteer Infantry; J. Stewart, formerly Captain Company D, Third Georgia. To be Second Lieutenant—Troup Whitehead, formerly First Lieutenant Company K, Third Georgia; Paul M. Harrison, formerly Second Lieutenant Company H, Third Georgia. These fill the quota of Georgia.

ADMIRAL DEWEY AT NICE.

Visits the Old Royal Palace of Piedmont—Denies Reports of Cold Reception at Trieste.

NICE, Aug. 24.—Admiral Dewey, accompanied by Flag Lieut. Brumby and the United States Vice Consul here, this morning returned the visit made yesterday by M. Granet, Prefect of the Alpes-Maritimes. M. Granet showed the visitors through the rooms of the Prefecture, the former palace of the Kings of Piedmont.

The party then called on Gen. O'Farrell, the Acting Military Governor, and Admiral Dewey thanked him for the permission he had received to land and drill his men at Villefranche during the remainder of the cruiser Olympia's stay at that place. The Americans then called on Naval Commissioner Duval, whom Admiral Dewey thanked for the port facilities which had been granted to his vessel, and he asked M. Duval to transmit his thanks to the Maritime Prefect at Toulon for sending cruisers to salute the Olympia on her arrival.

The inhabitants of Nice gave Admiral Dewey an ovation as he passed through the streets. He returned to Villefranche at noon.

Admiral Dewey expresses regret in regard to the incorrect reports concerning his reception at Trieste He says it was most courteous and hearty, the Minister of Marine coming especially from Vienna to greet him. "Not only myself," added the American commander, "but all on board the Olympia received every possible attention."

Admiral Dewey created a marked impression here, all those who saw him being struck with his extreme amiability and modesty.

A DENIAL FROM NAPLES.

Semi-Officially Stated that No Speeches at the Dinner to Dewey Could Have Offended Spain.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 11.—The Italian papers have been filled for some days past with indignant protests against certain of the alleged toasts which were reported to have been drunk at the recent banquet to Admiral Dewey and his officers at Naples, at which several Italian military, naval, and civic officials were present.

These reports became so exaggerated as to make it understood that several things were said—especially by the Italian guests—that were not in exact conformity with international etiquette. That the reports were absolutely false has been known to all whom have considered the matter at all seriously, or who have had any acquaintance with the persons present at the affair. But, for the sake of the public at large, which in Italy is easily aroused by any newspaper canard, the Roman Tribuna publishes as coming directly from the Italian officers accused the following letter from its Naples correspondent:

"The article of the Tribuna on the toasts made at Naples to Admiral Dewey on the occasion of the reception offered to him and the staff officers of the Olympia has been found to be, on the whole, a just one. I feel it my duty, however, in honor of the truth, and in consequence of certain information which has been offered to me by those who were present at the banquets, to publish the exact report of the toasts. • • • •

Gen. Bogliolo, the commander of our army corps, during the present absence of the Prince of Naples, in his toast—which, by the way, was an exceedingly short one—made absolutely no allusion to the battle of Cavite, nor to the glory of the victor. The Prefect, Commendatore Cavasola, limited himself on his part to politely proposing the health of Mrs. Iddings, who had graced the banquet by her presence. This was all.

"All present were more than mindful of every punctilio of international etiquette, and, if anything, preoccupied by a desire that not even the slightest word should be pronounced that should in any way even bear an appearance of dissonance. It is well to mention here, also, that the banquet in question was offered, neither by the Prefect, the General, nor by any other civil or military authority, but by Mr. Iddings, First Secretary of the United States Embassy at Rome, who had come to Naples especially for the occasion. As host, he naturally sent out his own invitations to the authorities here, who, as naturally, felt the obligation of accepting them.

"In this way the dinner to the Admiral had no other character than that of an intimate excnange of courtesies, and the toasts drunk were simply to the heads of two friendly nations and to their respective navies, and nothing more."

This semi-official denial of the statements current in some of the papers has at once quieted the comment of the public.

F. M. P.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S ARRIVAL.

Cables that He Will Enter New York Harbor Sept. 28, as Requested by the Committee.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer yesterday received this cablegram from Admiral Dewey:

"Will arrive Thursday, 28, as requested."

This indication of the desire of the Admiral to comply with the wishes of the Executive Committee was received with much joy, as it assured the committee that the proposed celebration can be restricted to two days, thus saving labor and money, and insuring continued public interest in the affair.

As soon as the cable message was received, Warren W. Foster, the secretary of the committee, ordered the invitations to be engraved. This was, of course, impossible before because the date of the beginning of the celebration had not been definitely fixed.

The Navy Department yesterday notified Gen. Howard Carroll that in accordance with the desire of the Reception Committee, Capt. Robley D. Evans had been detailed to assist the committee in the preparations for the water parade.

Work was begun yesterday on the fence which will inclose the triumphal arch at Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, until it is completed.

The preparations for the reception to the Admiral have led cranks of all kinds to write letters, in which suggestions of various degrees of usefulness are made. Poetasters want to sell odes; Drum Majors desire to lead the parade; aeronauts offer to conduct excursions in balloons, and amateur musicians wish to compose marches in honor of the returning Admiral. Besides these cranks, many business houses, with an eye to free advertising, make all sorts of offers of badges, flags, and lanterns, for which they ask the committee's indorsement.

DEWEY DECLINES INVITATION.

Cannot Attend the Sons of the Revolution Banquet.

The following cablegrams have been exchanged between the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and Admiral Dewey:

Aug. 22, 1899.

Admiral Dewey, Villefranchesmer, France:

The Board of Managers of the Sons of the Revolution, by a unanimous vote, extends to you an invitation to attend as soon after your arrival as may suit your convenience. Please answer, indicating date.

FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE, President.

MORRIS P. FERRIS, Secretary.

Villefranchesmer, Aug. 23, 1899.

Frederick Tallmadge, President Sons Revolution, New York:

Regret impossible to make engagements at this time. DEWEY.

GEN. BROOKE STOPS PAYMENTS.

Will Not Give Cuban Troops What Is Left of the $3,000,000.

HAVANA, Aug. 24.—Governor General Brooke has virtually decided not to make any payments to Cuban troops on the basis of additional rolls. The first payments brought to light such an amount of thievery and attempted swindling that he has ceased to consider the question of distributing what is left of the $3,000,000 supplementary payments.

The sum now left in his hands he will probably use to assist wounded and deserving officers, who, under the original arrangement, were to receive nothing.

Most of the Cuban officials agree with a remark recently made by Gen. Gomez. He said that the $3,000,000 would prove more harmful than helpful, and the work of payment has revealed depths of depravity that the best friends of Cuba had not conceived could exist.

The Pathfinder at Valparaiso.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Aug. 24.—The American coast survey steamship Pathfinder, which sailed from New York for San Francisco to take soundings and survey the Pacific, has arrived here and has sailed for California.

STATE LAW PRONOUNCED VOID.

Justice Laughlin's Decision on Sunday Liquor Act Violations.

BUFFALO, Aug. 24.—Justice Laughlin of the Supreme Court has denied the petition asking that Police Commissioners Rupp and Curtiss be required to show cause why they should not be removed from office for alleged neglect of duty and malfeasance in office in not stopping Sunday violations of liquor laws, baseball playing, gambling, &c.

The law, which was enacted at the recent session of the Legislature, is declared unconstitutional. The law created what might be called a new court, composed of the Supreme Court Justices of Erie County, to whom such applications as this might be made.

In this ruling Justice Laughlin is supported by Justices Kenefick, Hatch, Titus, and White, with whom he had a consultation, and he gives an exhaustive opinion to sustain his action.

CRAMPS' MEN TALK STRIKE.

Will Present Demands to the Shipbuilding Firm Next Sunday.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 24.—The employes at the Cramps' Shipbuilding Yards have decided to present to the firm a remonstrance against the recent discharges in various departments. On next Sunday, eight committeemen, representing the four local lodges of the International Association of Machinists' Unions, which has headquarters in Chicago, will meet to draft resolutions.

One of the Cramps' machinists said to-day that these resolutions will contain certain demands, which the men believe the firm will reject. The remonstrance will be presented to the company on Monday, and if a satisfactory reply is not received immediately, a strike will follow on Tuesday.

The men say that all the machinists, blacksmiths, and boilermakers, numbering several hundred, will stop work if the Cramps do not accede to their demand.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

QUAY'S CANDIDATES NAMED

Pennsylvania Republicans Select a State Ticket.

PLATFORM FAVORS EXPANSION

Indorses the Administration, Sound Money, and Advocates the Right of Organization of Labor.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 24.—The following ticket was nominated to-day by the Republican State Convention:

Supreme Court Judge—J. HAY BROWN of Lancaster.

Superior Court Judge—JOSIAH R. ADAMS of Philadelphia.

State Treasurer—Lieut. Col. JAMES E. BARNETT of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment.

The only discordant note in the convention was sounded by Senator William Flinn of Pittsburg, Chairman of the anti-Quay organization in the last Legislature. Mr. Flinn opposed the plank in the platform indorsing the appointment of United States Senator Quay by Gov. Stone. A roll call was taken on the adoption of the platform as a whole, and it was adopted by a large majority. The anti-Quay delegates generally voted against the adoption of the platform and the nomination of Mr. Adams.

Before the result of the ballot for Supreme Court Judge was announced the friends of Judge Archbald of Scranton and ex-Attorney General Palmer of Wilkesbarre moved to make Mr. Brown's nomination unanimous.

Superior Court Judge Dimner Beeber of Philadelphia was named in opposition to Mr. Adams, and received the votes of many of the anti-Quay delegates. Judge Beeber was appointed by Gov. Hastings, and his term expires the first Monday of next January. He was nominated because he was not in good favor with the friends of Senator Quay.

The nomination of Col. Barnett was made by acclamation.

The nomination of a Supreme Court Judge is equivalent to an election by reason of the two vacancies which exist in the court, and no elector being entitled to vote for more than one person. Aside from the nomination of the ticket and the adoption of the platform, new rules were reported and adopted for the government of the State organization.

There was a large attendance at the convention for an off year, and the proceedings were quiet and orderly. The star attraction was the presence of Senator Quay as a delegate from Beaver County. He entered the convention hall with Chairman Elkins just before the assemblage was called to order. His friends instantly recognized him, and cheered and applauded as he took a seat along the centre aisle. He remained until after the meeting of the Resolutions Committee, and then quietly retired.

Senator Quay started this evening with a small party of friends on a trip to the head of the Restigouche River in Canada, where he will spend three weeks hunting moose and fishing for salmon and trout.

Senator C. L. Magee of Pittsburg was conspicuous by his absence. He is convalescent from a severe illness, and by the advice of his physician he did not attend the convention. Senator David Martin was also missing from his accustomed place in the Philadelphia delegation. In his place as the leader of the Philadelphians was Insurance Commissioner Israel W. Durham.

The convention was called to order by Chairman Elkin at 10:30 o'clock, after which the roll was called, showing the presence of 243 delegates.

Senator Penrose was unanimously elected Temporary Chairman. He was introduced by Mr. Elkin as "the junior United States Senator from Pennsylvania."

This recognition of Mr. Quay as the "senior" Senator was applauded. Mr. Penrose said, in part:

PROSPERITY REIGNS.

Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you for the honor of my selection as temporary President of this distinguished assemblage of the representative delegates of the Republican Party of Pennsylvania. I shall not delay your proceedings by any extended remarks, but I feel compelled to congratulate you upon the glorious position which the Republican Party occupies to-day in this State and the Nation at large.

There has never been a period in our history marked with such an abundance of prosperity. The cotton and woolen mills have more than doubled their output and sales; all manufactures have enjoyed and are enjoying unprecedented success. You need not be told what gigantic strides have been made by the iron, steel, wire, glass, rod, and nail industries of our own great Commonwealth. The great agricultural class has been blessed with abundant crops, which they have marketed at prices which have not only enabled them to comfortably, but to recover from the disasters of previous years.

Mr. Penrose then demanded the renomination of Mr. McKinley, referred to the conduct of the war with Spain, touching upon the achievements of army and navy, and concluded by saying:

ISLANDS MUST BE HELD.

The new issues confronting the country as the result of the war will be courageously met and will be solved by the Republican Party in a spirit of justice and patriotism. The total area of all the island territories acquired by the United States in the war is little more than that of California and but half that of Texas. Their strategic and commercial importance, however, is great.

The domain of the United States is insular and central upon the map of the world. Bounded by the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, which are soon to be connected by the Nicaragua or Panama Canal, with the great inland lakes placed in communication by a deep-water channel with the Atlantic seaboard, our position for world-wide commercial development is unparalleled. Our acquisition of Puerto Rico, our friendly relations with Cuba, and our possession of the Philippine Islands afford outposts for our naval and commercial supremacy in the Gulf of Mexico, the Carribean Sea, the China Sea, and the Indian Ocean.

The annexation of the Hawaiian Islands places us in the possession of the only coaling station in the vast expanse of the Pacific Ocean between our Western border and the coasts of Asia. Without underestimating the commercial activities heretofore carried on upon the Atlantic between America and Europe, the possibilities of commercial expansion across the Pacific in China and what is known as the East, are becoming daily more obvious. We will not recede. Brave nations, like brave men, must go forward. To withdraw is to invite contempt and encroachment.

The Committee on Resolutions was made up of one delegate from each of the fifty Senatorial districts of the State. In the platform submitted and adopted they commended the administration of Gov. Stone and his appointment of Senator Quay, and further reported:

THE PLATFORM.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania in convention assembled declare:

That we congratulate the American people upon the results of the campaign of 1896, the establishment of a sound currency, the securing of proper protection to American industries, and the election of that champion of the common people, William McKinley, to be President of the United States.

SOUND MONEY AND PROTECTION.

We reaffirm the principles of our party declared in the National platform by the St. Louis Convention. The Republican Party of Pennsylvania stands unequivocally and unreservedly for sound money, and favors a currency, with which to pay the wages of labor and the earnings of capital, the soldier and pensioner, as good as gold the world over. To further these ends we believe in maintaining the existing gold standard, and are unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection, which is the bulwark of our industrial development and the foundation of the prosperity of our country. We cordially indorse and heartily approve the wise course pursued by our representatives in Congress in the enactment of the Dingley tariff law.

We congratulate the country on the successful termination of the war with Spain, and recognize the wisdom of the policy President McKinley has inaugurated in the management of affairs in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and promise him our faithful support in the prosecution of the war in the Philippines, in order that the supremacy of the flag planted there by the valor of our army and navy may be maintained.

FOR COMMERCIAL EXPANSION.

To give continued employment to the industry, ingenuity, and skill of the American mechanic and laborer we must find new markets abroad for our surplus products. The commercial control of additional territory will afford new markets which will necessarily increase our commerce and develop our manufacturing interests. We have ceased to be content with supplying products for home consumption alone. We must keep pace with other nations in seeking new fields for our commerce, and to this end we support the policy of industrial, commercial, and National expansion.

We favor for our National defense and the protection of closer commercial relations between the sections of our vast territory, now an imperative necessity, the immediate commencement and early completion of a great canal that will give communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans as well as its protection against foreign control.

FAVOR SHIP SUBSIDIES.

We favor the building up of our merchant marine upon the lines laid out by the bills reported favorably to the Senate and House, second session, Fifty-fifth Congress, so that we may have a reserve defense in case of war, and that $200,000,000 of freightage, now paid to foreign ships, may remain to the American ship builder, the American ship owner, the American seaman, and the American mechanic. We believe the best interests of the laborer will be conserved by the continuance of Republican supremacy in State and Union. We express our approval of the right of labor to organize as well as capital, and believe that such organization, properly and lawfully controlled, will accomplish better results for both the employe and employer.

Before the vote on the adoption of the platform was called for Senator Flinn said he could not vote for the plank in the platform indorsing the appointment of Senator Quay by Gov. Stone.

"It is a crying shame the reform resolutions adopted four years ago by the State Convention were not lived up to," he said. "I will not agree that the Governor shall appoint a United States Senator and that he shall have the approbation of this convention. I have no objection to the platform other than that enumerated; but am compelled, under the rules, to oppose it as a whole."

When Sen

THE MEAT TRUST ALARMED

Retail Butchers' Packing House Plan Keeps Down Prices.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FLOWING IN

Executive Committee of the Association Proposes a Capitalization of $5,000,000—Consumers Invited.

The retail butchers of New York gave further evidence last night that their fight against the beef trust is to be vigorously waged, and that they have not been idle in perfecting the details of their plan to establish an independent packing house in this city where all the cattle used by the 35,000 butchers in this city will be slaughtered and distributed.

Even in the midst of their pleasures the butchers have not forgotten the great project they have undertaken, and notwithstanding the fact that the Greater New York Retail Butchers' Association's main object last night was to give its members a picnic at Wendell's Fort George Casino, the Executive Committee, composed of Arnold Gutfriend, Meyer Bloch, George J. Loeser, Sebastian Stock, Charles Lehman, Louis Laux, George Kahn, William Ziegler, Adolph Miesel, and President Louis Wagner, held a meeting at which it was decided to offer some decidedly radical suggestions to the association at its next meeting, which will probably be held on next Tuesday night.

It was first announced that the subscriptions, which amounted to $700,000 at the last meeting, had been increased until they now amount to over $1,000,000. As only a small percentage of the butchers have as yet had a chance to enter their subscriptions it was decided to suggest to the association that the company to be formed from among the butchers which will build the packing house, be capitalized at $5,000,000.

Another suggestion which the Executive Comittee says the association will surely adopt is that 2,000,000 shares of stock at $1 each be issued, so as to give the consumers, notably the restaurant keepers, hotel and boarding house keepers, a chance to become financially interested in the scheme.

The butchers have all along made a strong point of the fact that to succeed they must have the sympathy and co-operation of the consumer. This popular-subscription idea, they maintain, will enable them to feel the public pulse, and will also give their customers an active interest in the plans which have been devised for their benefit. Attached to this suggestion of the two-million-dollar popular subscription was another, that not over twenty shares of this dollar stock be issued to any one person. This, however, may be modified and a larger subscription allowed.

The Greater New York Retail Butchers' Association is representative mainly of the west side butchers, and it was announced last night that the other association representative of the east side butchers had announced its intention of going solidly into the movement, so that both associations are practically a unit in this matter of fighting the trust and establishing an independent packing house. Within a few days or weeks at the most, the committee said last night, every one of the 35,000 butchers in New York City will have allied themselves to either one or the other of the organizations, and a movement is also on foot to bring the butchers of the other boroughs in Greater New York into the scheme. From among this membership, it is claimed, the $3,000,000 necessary to complete the capitalization proposed can easily be obtained.

It was again positively stated last night that a number of capitalists who have figured out the chances of success for the butchers' plan have offered to take up and float a large amount of the stock, and President Louis Wagner said that he had been in consultation with a number of large raisers of cattle, who have not only promised to supply the butchers with the 14,000 or 15,000 head of cattle a week consumed in New York, but have stated also that they would become subscribers for stock.

President Louis Wagner pointed out last night that one of the strongest features of the scheme lay in the fact that it would give employment here to several thousand men, principally slaughterers, whom the Beef Trust through centralization and the killing off of independent competition has driven out of employment.

"Thus you will see," said Mr. Wagner, "we cannot only raise all the capital we need, but we can get the brains as well. I am in possession of information which enables me to state positively that the trust is now convinced of our earnestness of purpose, and of our ability to carry out our plans to the letter. I also want to say that not all of our plans have been made public. We know our opponents too well to show our whole hand, and we have still many things in reserve which, when we begin to move, will cause the trust not a little apprehension.

"It is a fact that this movement is now saving the consumer at least 2 cents a pound on all grades of beef. Beef to-day ranged from 9¾ to 10 cents a pound, and were it not for the way our movement has shown up trust methods the price would to-day be 12 cents a pound. In the advent of our establishing our own slaughterhouse here we would be able to sell beef to the New York butchers at prices ranging from 7½ to 7¾ cents a pound."

BROOKLYN BUTCHERS PROTEST

Retailers Determined to Organize in Order to Fight the Western Packers—They Raise Prices.

A mass meeting of the retail butchers of Brooklyn was held last evening at Arcanum Hall, 307 Bridge Street, to protest against the exactions of the Western packers and also to form an organization by means of which objection can be made to some of the conditions now imposed upon the retailer. A resolution fixing the price of meats was also unanimously adopted, after some discussion. Objection was made by several of those present, on the ground that the prices were too high and would result in frightening the public, but on the other hand it was urged that the figures announced should be high rather than low, permitting those dealers who can to undersell the published schedule. The resolution, after calling at ention to the recent advance in prices by the wholesalers, concludes as follows:

"We, the retail butchers of Brooklyn, indorse this scale of prices as just and fair as applies to the sale of good meats."

The prices which follow show the figures between which the various kinds of meat will be sold—thus, porterhouse steak can be bought at from 25 to 28 cents per pound. The average advance is about 4 cents a pound. The new schedule follows:

Porterhouse steak	.25	.28
Sirloin steak	.20	.22
Flatbone steak	.22	.24
Round steak	.18	.20
Roasting beef, (prime rib)	.16	.18
Roasting beef, (chuck rib)	.12½	.14
First cut top sirloin or cross rib	..	.16
Soup and stewing beef	.12	.14
Rump corned beef	..	.14
Navel and brisket corned beef	..	.08
Leg lamb	.15	.18
Forequarter lamb	.10	.12½
Chops, (loin and rib)	.22	.25
Leg chops	.20	.22
Leg mutton	.14	.15
Pork chops	.14	.16
Smoked ham, (sugar cured)	.15	.15
Sliced bacon	.14	.16

R. T. Williman was chosen Chairman of the meeting, and opened the proceedings with a brief address intended to show how during recent years the retailer had been abused by the packer until now he was practically at his mercy. Daniel J. Haley of Troy, General Secretary of the Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association, was then introduced, and told what organization had accomplished for the retailers up the State. A general discussion of the subject of organization was followed by the adoption of a resolution "to form an association with the Retail Butchers' Association, with an initiation fee of $1, payable upon signing of the roll."

When the business of the meeting had been finished several secretaries were appointed, and the signing of the roll by the 200 butchers present proceeded.

In view of the rule recently enforced by the packers, requiring the settlement of all accounts with the retailers at the end of each week, it was voted at last night's meeting to have placards displayed in every butcher shop demanding the full payment of all accounts weekly.

There is a movement to hold another mass meeting of the Brooklyn retail butchers on Labor Day, probably in the same hall, when the organization will be perfected. Conversation with several of those present last night showed that among the rank and file of the trade little stock is taken in the reported interest of John D. Rockefeller in the movement against the Western packers, or in the scheme to build an independent slaughter house in New York.

James Moore acted as Secretary at the meeting. Among others present were J. J. Smith of Troy, G. W. Kirschner, H. Mayer, C. W. Benjes, and John Bannon.

THERE IS NO BEEF TRUST.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 24.—The announcement from Chicago, New York, and St. Louis that a syndicate had been or is being formed by retail butchers of the large cities to fight the present big packing firms said to be in a trust was treated with ridicule by the local meat packers. Gen. Michael Ryan, President of the Cincinnati Abattoir Company, said:

"There is no trust being formed as announced, nor will there ever be one. The beef business is too large for there ever to come a time when a syndicate can control the market."

Mr. Lowenstein, also of the Cincinnati Abattoir Company, said: "In my opinion the real trust, if it can be called such, is with the farmers and the cattle raisers, for they are deriving the benefit from the high prices prevailing in the meat markets to-day."

FIGHT IN CROKER'S DISTRICT.

Organization of the Revolting Faction Under the Leadership of ex-Police Justice Koch.

The revolt in the Tammany Hall organization in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, the home district of Richard Croker and John F. Carroll, of which Rollin M. Morgan is the leader, is, according to the men who organized it, growing stronger every day. The Committee on Plan and Scope, which was organized on Monday night to arrange the details of an organization to oppose the leadership of Mr. Morgan, met last night at Tuxedo Hall, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, and decided to make their organization a permanent one, with the object of deposing Mr. Morgan and placing a new leader at the head of the Democratic forces in the district. The new organization will be known as the Democratic Republican Organization of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, and it will have permanent headquarters in Tuxedo Hall, where meetings will be held until further notice Tuesday and Friday evenings. Nominations for officers, an Executive Committee, to be made up of the Captains of each of the twenty-eight election districts, and a Campaign Committee were made, and they will be voted upon next Tuesday night.

The leaders in the revolt, Abraham Schwab and ex-Police Justice Koch, say that the voting Democrats of the district have made up their minds to have a new leader installed at the primaries on Sept. 19.

The fight in the district is regarded by many of the Democrats there as an attempt on the part of some of the promoters of it to get revenge for disappointed hopes. It is said in some quarters that John M. Henry will be made the leader if the revolting faction should win in the fight at the primaries, but Democrats in the district who are very closely in touch with what is going on say that ex-Justice Koch will be pushed forward at the proper moment as the candidate for the leadership.

TROLLEY KILLS CAB DRIVER.

Charles Oudin, forty-six years old, of 163 East Fifty-second Street, was killed by a Sixth Avenue trolley car last night. Oudin was a cab driver, and when the accident happened was on his way down town in a hansom which he owned. As he attempted to cross the tracks between Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets a down-town car came on him from behind, stricking his cab squarely and throwing him out against a pillar of the elevated road. The horse and vehicle lurched forward, and on settling back were struck by the car again, the horse being thrown on top of the prostrate driver.

With some difficulty Oudin was extricated from the débris and carried to the sidewalk, where a big crowd gathered around him and several people tried to put temporary bandages on his head, which was horribly gashed and cut. A physician from the New York Hospital was sent for, and in a few minutes Dr. Turnure arrived on the scene. In the meantime Oudin had died.

A cursory examination showed that his skull was fractured in many places and that his neck was probably broken. His body was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, and afterward to the Morgue. Christopher Weiner, the motorman of the car, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station on a charge of homicide.

Oudin leaves a wife and a boy two years old. The mother and child are in Connecticut, as was discovered from a postal card in the dead man's pocket. The card was from Mrs. Oudin, and said that the baby's health was much improved, but that he wanted to get back home.

The stand where Oudin and his cab were seen daily was in front of the Casino, and he was well known to many patrons of the theatre and residents of the neighborhood. He was popular with people who rode with him and had evidently been prospering of late, as he recently told Manager W. J. Voltz of the Phoenix Stables that he intended to purchase three hansoms and a four-wheel cab.

The widow and several other relatives were immediately notified of the accident.

JOCKEY CLUB TAKES ACTION.

Jockey "Willie" Martin, who has been a prominent figure on the turf for many seasons, has probably run to the end of his tether, for at a meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club yesterday, the report of the Stewards of the Saratoga Racing Association relative to him was confirmed, and his jockey's license was revoked. The reason given by the Saratoga Stewards for their report on Martin was that he transgressed the rules of racing by betting.

"Nash" Turner, who won the Suburban with Imp, was also put under the ban yesterday, and his career as a rider was cut short. The Stewards at Saratoga suspended him for "in-and-out riding generally," and the Stewards of The Jockey Club, after hearing their report, confirmed the finding and ruled that the suspension be continued indefinitely.

F. R. Hitchcock was appointed Steward to represent The Jockey Club at the Coney Island Jockey Club's Autumn meeting. The Treasurer was authorized to pay the burial expenses of Jockeys George Anderson and Joseph Leavy, and to charge the same to the Jockey Fund.

The report of the Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association on the applications for reinstatement of horses for steeplechases and hurdle races which were referred to them for investigation, was received, and upon their recommendation the following horses were restored to good standing under the rules: R. A. Casilear's Gould, James Underwood's Governor Griggs and Monroe Docrine, C. J. O'Brien's Junk, Richard Mansfield's Humorist, E. F. McElhone's McFonso, Frank W. Tilford's Lida Woodlands, George M. Henry's Doctor Coop, Craig W. Wadsworth's Higbie, J. O. Fant's Walnut Ridge and Congo Dick, and J. Bartley Bevens Briggs.

The Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association declined to grant permission for the horse King Bon to race under their rules.

The application of W. C. Daly for a reconsideration of the decision under which the entry of the horse Klepper was refused at all courses racing under the jurisdiction of The Jockey Club was denied.

Sentenced Under Wrong Name.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 24.—Application was made in the Thirty-seventh District Court to-day for a habeas corpus hearing on behalf of Charles A. Beeler, who has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for the embezzlement of $50,000 from the Wells-Fargo Express Company last December. The application is based on an error in the minutes of the district court, in which the name of "J. T. Evans," instead of Charles A. Beeler, appears as the party who is sentenced. Judge Green set Sept. 4 as the date for the hearing.

Li Hung Chang Buys Property.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Aug. 24.—Li Hung Chang and his brother, Li Han Chang, have been recently buying up large amounts of land near the foreign settlement in Wuhu. Investigation shows the reason for this to be that the Chinese Government has decided to open a commercial port there on similar lines to the one at Woo Sung. Earl Li learned this at Peking, and immediately sent out agents to purchase all available property within the proposed new port.

Accused of Poisoning Her Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

PERU, Ind., Aug. 24.—Mrs. Edith Quick, the young widow of William Quick, who met death by arsenical poisoning, is in jail on the charge of committing the murder. Mrs. Quick maintains her innocence, but the circumstantial evidence against her is said to be strong.

SHAKESPEARE 'MID TREES

"As You Like It" Presented in Open Air at Larchmont.

NATURE'S STAGE WAS PERFECT

Katydids and Crickets Made Music, and Stars Furnished Much of the Light—Corbett as the Wrestler.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT MANOR, Aug. 24.—Nearly a thousand persons enjoyed "As You Like It" in the open air on the grounds of the Larchmont Yacht Club to-night. The stage was a level of sward springled with leaves in an opening in a grove of oaks, elms, and hickories, which formed wings, background, and proscenium arch. The stars above glinted genially on the stars below during the first act. After that the round, full moon shone above the tops of the trees. There were a perfect night, a perfect setting for the greenwood comedy, and a delightful performance.

The music of some scores of astonished katydids and crickets made a most appropriate accompaniment to the lines spoken in the forest of Arden, and sounded out bravely and clamorously whenever the orchestra gave the natural musicians of the vicinage the opportunity to be heard.

The audience was ranged in long rows of chairs on the slope facing the green the players trod and spoke upon. Persons stood many ranks deep at each end and in the rear of the rows of chairs.

In the audience were Mr. and Mrs. William Murray, Mrs. F. W. Flint, Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. Payson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. "Jack" Gilmore, Mr. and Mrs. J. Barretto, and many others prominent in the social life of New York, Boston, Larchmont, and other large cities and Summer colonies. The amateurs who appeared in the play had only subordinate parts, the serious work all being done by professionals. The amateurs were:

Court ladies—Miss Clara Hilger, Miss Alice Steuerwald, Miss Clason, Miss Marie Bingham, Miss Lane, Miss Violet Adam, Miss Dickson, and Miss Herzog.

Lords—Morris G. Barretto, Jr., Howell C. Perrin, Harold Hayward, and Harold T. Spence.

Foresters—The same gentlemen and Howard L. Curry, Francis Barretto, Charles Perrin, and T. J. S. Flint.

One of the hits of the evening was the appearance of James J. Corbett as Charles, the wrestler, and he was liberally applauded after his first scene with Oliver, because he got all out of the part there is in it. In fact, in his professional enthusiasm, he made the athlete rather more of a villain than is usual, and with somewhat extravagant use of his eyebrows conveyed the impression of infinite depths of plotting and depravity.

When he appeared for the wrestling scene wrapped in a long robe, he looked precisely as he used to do when he stepped into rings, including the pallor that used to distinguish him among all pugilists. His friends and enemies will be interested to know that his physical condition as revealed by the close-fitting, sleeveless shirt he wore, looked to be as fine as ever, barring a trifle of extra flesh, and that he has lost none of his quickness of hand and foot. The part required him to be thrown heavily and "put out" by Mr. Beach as Orlando, and he submitted gracefully to this hard requirement of the dramatic art. His first appearance in Shakespearean drama was on the whole successful.

The scenery was very cleverly managed. The curtain consisted of a square of cotton cloth thirty feet wide and high, running on rings from ropes stretched from one tree to another. With two or three "set pieces," consisting of a stone gate, arch, and balustrade, and some shifting of screens of boughs and bushes, Oliver's orchard, the Duke's lawn, the skirts and the depths of the forest, respectively, were effectively presented. Orlando had the pleasure, rare with Orlando, of pinning his love verses upon real trees, but this was offset by the discomfort of occasionally having his voice go wandering up among the boughs when he intended it to go to the front.

The Seventh Regiment orchestra played behind a screen of leaves. The ladies dressed in a tent. The men went far back in the actual forest and struggled with their costumes as best they could.

The beauties of trees and grass were perfectly brought out by the lighting arrangements; the frequent bright costumes of the comedy, and the occasional sheen of spearhead, blade, or jewel made a charming effect against the surroundings of living green or shining through the swaying leaves. The comedy has never been more realistically or happily presented; all who had parts in it were inspired by the novelty and beauty of the conditions and the hearty good nature and ready responsiveness of the audience to do their best. The cast was as follows:

The Panished Duke	Frank Aiken
Duke Frederick	Herbert Carr
Amiens	Richard Ling
Jaques	Robert Robinson
Charles, the Wrestler	J. J. Corbett
Le Beau	Edmond Lawrence
Oliver	Adolf Jackson
Jaques, his brother	William Smith
Orlando	William Beach
Adam	Charles Collins
Touchstone	Frank Currier
Corin	Edward See
Sylvius	Charles Arthur
William	William Codington
Rosalind	Bijou Fernandez
Celia	Maud Monroe
Phebe	Violet Rand
Audrey	Helen Keating

The performance realized nearly $1,800 for St. John's Church, Larchmont.

VICTOR HERBERT'S POPULARITY.

Many Musicians Attend Orchestral Rehearsal of His New Opera.

The popularity of Victor Herbert among the musicians of this city was never demonstrated better than yesterday morning, when in response to an invitation issued by the composer to his fellow-musicians, asking them to participate in the first orchestral rehearsal of his new opera, which he has written for Francis Wilson, entitled "Cyrano de Bergerac," the number offering their services gratis was sufficient to organize three orchestras.

The rehearsal took place in the large ballroom of Terrace Garden under the direction of Victor Herbert, and was heard by every one of the principal members of the company and a few invited guests. After the rehearsal the entire assemblage participated in a luncheon as the guests of Mr. Herbert.

FANNIE RICE HAS A NEW PLAY.

Will Produce Montgomery Phister's "The King's Player" This Season.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI Ohio, Aug. 24.—Montgomery Phister, the dramatic critic and writer, has completed a new comedy, which has been accepted by Fanny Rice, the comedienne, and which will be staged during the season.

Mr. Phister is now at the Weirs, Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H., with Dr. Purdy, the husband of the actress, completing the final arrangements for the production of his new play, in the writing of which he has been engaged for some months. It will be called "The King's Player; or, A Page from the Life of Nell Gwynne."

Felly Morris will probably be signed for the leading male rôle.

Mr. Phister wrote "The Soap Bubble" and arranged the dialogue and plot for the Hanlon brothers' "Fantasma."

PAIN'S FIREWORKS FETE.

Display at Manhattan Beach To-morrow Will Be Elaborate.

To-morrow will be the big day of the season at Manhattan Beach. Pain's Fire Carnival will be celebrated in the open-air theatre with all the ingenuity that the most skilled pyrotechnists can exercise. In originality and number of set pieces, aerial work, and water fireworks the display will be far ahead of anything yet shown there. The prologue, if it may be called so, to the carnival proper will begin in the afternoon about 3 o'clock with kiteflying, submarine explosions, balloon ascensions, and daylight fireworks. Fairyland will be illustrated by an illumination of the flower beds, walks, and grounds with thousands of Japanese lamps.

The carnival proper will begin in the open-air theatre at 7:45 o'clock. The war spectacle will be given, as usual, but the principal effect, showing the destruction of Cervera's fleet and the battle of San Juan Hill, will be delayed until nearly the close of the entertainment. The colored effects in the display of rockets will be novel.

MINER'S 125TH STREET HOUSE.

It Has Been Remodeled and Will Open on Labor Day.

Harry Miner has expended about $30,000 remodeling the old Columbus Theatre, in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, which will open on Labor Day under the name of Miner's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre. The interior decorations are in Greek red, old ivory, and gold. Over the proscenium arch is a huge painting representing "The Dawn of Day."

Sixteen new opera boxes have been added to the balcony, and these, with the proscenium boxes, will be upholstered in silk tapestry, the draperies being of red plush and gold satin. The lobby has been redecorated, red marble being used for a wainscoting.

One of the most conspicuous improvements is the stained glass portico which has been built on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. It is about 25 feet broad and 20 feet high, and will be brilliantly illuminated. Drinking and smoking will be allowed throughout the house at all performances except the Wednesday and Saturday matinées.

The house will open with a vaudeville show, including The Four Cohens, in their burlesque "Running for Office." The second week the Rentz-Santley Burlesque Company, strengthened by Edward Harrigan and company, will occupy the boards. The prices charged will be 15 and 25 cents in the gallery and balcony, respectively, and 35 and 50 cents in the orchestra.

Miss De Wolfe's Dramatic Plans.

Miss Elsie De Wolfe, who, report has persistently said, had become a member of the company intended to produce "A Court Scandal" and in which it was said she was to play a leading part, writes from her home at Versailles, France, denying most emphatically that she will be identified with the production in any way. She states she will be a member of a cast for a special New York production which Charles Frohman intends to present this coming season.

First Performance of "Becky Sharp."

The first performance of Mrs. Fiske in "Becky Sharp" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre has been fixed for Tuesday evening, Sept. 12. For months mail orders for seats for this production have been received, many of which are from cities some distance from New York. The management announces that these requests will be filled in the order of their receipt. The company, which numbers fifty-one actors, has been in rehearsal under Mrs. Fiske's direction for several weeks.

Katherine Bloodgood to Sing.

Katherine Bloodgood, the contralto, has been engaged to take the place of Mme. Schumann-Heink at the Worcester Festival in September. Mrs. Bloodgood will sing the part of Ortrude from the first act of "Lohengrin," and in the first part of the concert will sing an aria from "La Favorita," "O Mio Fernando."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

General Increase in Earnings of the Erie—No Particular Movement in the Stock.

The annual report of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railway was issued to stockholders yesterday. A general increase in earnings and business of the road is reported, although freight traffic was not as remunerative during the present year as it was in 1898. The earnings of the road have been largely increased by local passenger traffic.

The principal figures of the road's business are as follows:

	1898.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earn.	$33,740,860.16	$33,752,703.92	$11,843.70
Work. exp.	25,438,037.95	25,169,926.28	*268,111.67
Net earn.	8,302,822.21	8,582,777.64	279,955.43
Net earn. of Erie Coal Co.	209,784.91	298,479.03	88,694.12
Income from other's rces	203,582.68	259,097.03	55,514.35
Total	$8,716,189.80	$9,140,353.70	$424,163.90
Deductions from inc.	8,082,273.04	8,486,555.44	404,282.40
Surplus	$633,916.76	$653,798.26	$19,881.50

*Decrease.

The report says that 24,916,944 tons of freight were carried during the year, an increase of 1,273,519 tons over the previous year, but the receipts were only $25,009,423.59, a decrease of $431,480.07 from those of last year.

During the year the road carried 15,222,353 passengers over 409,987,217 miles for $6,310,443.87, an average of 26.9 miles at 1.54 cents a mile for each. There were 220,700 more passengers than in 1898, and they were carried 25,596,753 miles further for $352,740.07 more than they paid in 1898, the average revenue for a passenger increasing 1.8 cents, although the revenue per mile decreased somewhat. The avereage passenger traveled 1.3 miles further. There was a large increase in local passenger traffic and a decrease in through traffic. The Pavonia Ferry carried over 534,522 passengers more than it did in 1898.

There was no particular movement of Erie stock on Wall Street in consequence of the report.

RAILROADS ARE IN A MONEY POOL.

Said to Have Been Formed to Get the Better of the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The Chronicle says: "As a result of a row among three officers, it has been discovered that the railroads between Chicago and the Missouri River and those running from this city to St. Paul and Minneapolis have been parties to a money pool in passenger receipts to get the better of the United States Government in the rates to be charged for transportation of soldiers en route to the Philippines via Chicago and the Pacific Coast ports.

"The agreement was entered into June 24, and provided that all the roads bidding should make the same rate, about $22.90, from Chicago to San Francisco. The following Chicago railroads are said to be in the present combination: The Chicago Great Western, Wisconsin Central, Chicago and Alton, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago and Northwestern, Santa Fé, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy."

Boston and Albany Annual Report.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—The annual meeting of the Directors of the Boston & Albany Railroad was held this afternoon. The annual report was presented and adopted: The report shows: Gross income for the year, $9,325,035; expenses, $6,677,661; net income, $2,647,373.98; charges, $2,415,980; surplus, $231,393.98. The earnings from transportation of freight have increased $101,069.35, and from miscellaneous sources $3,113.13; the receipts from transportation and passenger departments have decreased $20,715.10, making a net increase from all sources in gross receipts $83,467.38. The expenses have decreased $117,339.70.

Baltimore and Ohio Appointments.

M. J. Allen, Traveling Freight Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, will become Commercial Freight Agent at Duluth, Minn., on Sept. 1. Thomas Miles, formerly at Duluth, will go to Minneapolis, and C. H. Harkins is to be transferred from Minneapolis to Chicago. H. C. Smith of the general offices in Baltimore will be appointed Freight Tariff Agent, and will have charge of percentages and divisions, publication of freight tariffs, and the issuance of division sheets, &c.

Wabash Road Joins the Boycott.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 24.—The ten Western railroads which had declared a boycott against the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad were joined yesterday by the Wabash, which served notice that it would exchange no business with the Gulf Road after Sept. 7.

Boston and Maine Dividend.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—The Directors of the Boston and Maine Railroad to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of $1.75 per share, payable Oct. 2. This is an increase from 6 per cent. to 7 per cent. per annum.

New Furnaces for Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 24.—The American Steel and Wire Company will soon begin the construction of several new furnaces here. The most important of these will be a 500-ton blast furnace. There will also be four fifty-ton open hearth steel furnaces, which will furnish steel to be made into wire at the company's plant in this city. It is expected that these furnaces will be ready to begin operations early next year

MR. CHAMBERS ON EXPANSION.

Ex-Chief Justice of Samoa Says the South Will Have a Magnificent Field for Trade in the Pacific.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 24.—Chief Justice Chambers of Samoa is in Birmingham, where he is attending to private business matters. In an interview to-day he said he was for annexation of the islands. He declined to say to which of the three powers he wanted the islands annexed, but indicated that his American citizenship would show which he meant. He is evidently opposed to partition of the islands, stating that the United States in such an event would only get what it already has a clear title to.

Mr. Chambers is in favor of the United States retaining everything it has in the Pacific. He contends that the trade in the ocean will be controlled by the countries where their credit balances are, and he does not see how the credit balances can be secured and maintained without territory. He says he is particularly astonished at the opposition of the Southern people to annexation, declaring that the trade with the Pacific is an inviting field for the South, trade with Europe being already monopolized by the East. With the completion of the Nicaraguan Canal he says the South will have a magnificent trade in the Pacific countries.

CROWDS SEE THE SHAMROCK.

The Shamrock's mast was not stepped yesterday, and she remained at Pier 3 Erie Basin. Her sailors were engaged in cleaning her out. Some of the truck which had littered her deck the preceding day was removed to the tug James A. Lawrence and taken to the German-American Stores, where her spars are. She seemed a little higher in the water forward, but not enough to give any additional information as to her lines.

While no one is permitted on the pier at which the yacht lies, the restrictions as to entering the Erie Basin yard have been practically done away with, and a great many persons viewed the yacht yesterday from the next pier, as well as from Manning's pier, at the other side. Still others entered the basin in small boats and launches. In all, several hundred persons viewed the yacht in the course of the day.

Mr. Barrie said that he expected that the mainmast would be stepped to-day. He also said that he wished that a denial be published as coming from him of the stories circulated by sensation mongers to the effect that the Shamrock had been strained in her trip across the ocean and that she was leaking. He said that she was not injured in any way and that all reports to the contrary were absolutely without foundation. The story that she was leaking is supposed to have been based on the fact that on two or three occasions the pumps have been set to work clearing out the metal tanks in which she carried her fresh water supply. Most of these large tanks have been removed to the storehouse.

THE SHAMROCK'S JOURNEY.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Yachtsman to-day says:

"Towing the Shamrock seems to have excited considerably more comment than was necessary. The New York Yacht Club showed sporting spirit when it raised no objection. If it had done so, the only construction put upon such a move would have been that the club desired the frail vessel to be strained or disabled rather than meet the Columbia. This is the first time a true machine was sent out to sail for the cup, and it is no secret here that there was risk in such a vessel crossing the Atlantic. It was wise, therefore, to tow her as long as was possible in order to shorten the journey, and any objection to this would only mean that the club wished to place barriers in the way of a machine being sent to race with a machine.

As it is, the two boats cannot be equal as regards construction. If they are, the Hersheffs have something more to learn."

GENESEE WINS THE CUP.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 24.—The Genesee of Rochester won to-day's international race and the Canada Cup, and to-night American yachtsmen are in possession of the town. The cup was presented to the Chicago Yacht Club at the dance at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club's island quarters to-night.

To-day's race completed the victory of centreboard over finkeel craft. The Genesee is a fin keel freak, while the defender, Beaver, is a racy-looking fin keel of pretty design.

The deciding race was over a twenty-one-mile triangle. The wind was light, and favored the challenger. The Beaver led at the start, and was well to windward, but the Genesee slipped through the Beaver's lee, and at the first tack took the weather berth and led. After that the Genesee was never headed. The first leg was to windward. The boats worked it out in short tacks, and after rounding the first buoy both set spinnakers. On the run to the next buoy the Beaver was dropped further astern.

To the finish was close haul, and in a freshening breeze the Beaver picked up somewhat on the flying centreboard craft. The official time:

Boat.	Start. H.M.S.	1st Buoy. H.M.S.	2d Buoy. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.
Genesee	11:15:21	1:05:39	2:35:48	3:32:11
Beaver	11:15:29	1:16:50	2:48:16	3:42:58

Elapsed time:	1st Leg.	2d Leg.	3d Leg.	Total.
Genesee	1:50:39	1:30:09	56:23:00	4:17:11
Beaver	2:01:50	1:31:26	54:42:00	4:27:58

The Esperanza Wins a Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 24.—The final in the thirty-footer race for the Stillman Cup was not sailed this morning between the Carolina and Vaquero. This afternoon the fleet sailed over a triangular course twice over for a sweepstakes, with the wind westerly. The start was made at 3:24 o'clock. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer	5 51 28	1 27 28
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	5 52 13	1 28 13
Wawa, Reginald Brooks	5 52 23	1 18 32
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5 53 39	1 29 39
Hera, Ralph N. Ellis	5 53 43	1 29 43
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5 53 45	1 28 45
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5 55 40	1 31 40

The Carolina, Pemberton Jones, did not finish.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Farrand & Co. of New York, photographers; capital, $10,000. Directors—William C. Farrand, E. A. McCue, and Joseph Fischer.

Stewart Machine Company of New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—James Stewart, Jr.; Charity Stewart, and T. W. Ivers.

William N. Hoag Company of New York, to manufacture cement; capital, $50,000. Directors—John T. Hoag, F. W. Chesebrough, and H. G. Grannis.

Frank E. Bundy Lamp and Sundry Company of Elmira; capital, $25,000. Directors—Frank E. Bundy, John B. Stanchfield, and Joseph W. Bowman.

Luippold Planing Mill of Buffalo, to manufacture sashes, doors, and blinds; capital, $45,000. Directors—C. C. Luippold, C. L. Luippold, and Jacob Luippold.

E. C. Meyer Company of Rochester, to manufacture lumber and cooperage stock; capital, $10,000. Directors—Edward C. Meyer, W. J. Mann, and J. B. Mullan.

Rockland Light and Power Company of Orangetown, Rockland County; capital, $75,000. Directors—William C. Bradley, George L. Chapman, and Robert P. Barry.

Chicago Team Not Even Assessable.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Even the Board of Review has not a very high opinion of the worth of the Chicago baseball team. This was brought out when Alderman Frank Fowler strolled into the office of the board and said: "Why don't you assess the Chicago Baseball Club?" Roy West, the City Attorney, responded: "Huh, they might have been of some value a couple of months ago, but they're not worth anything now—they're not even assessable."

SPORTING GOODS.

HARTFORD TIRES, $1.98.

These are 2d quality, full size, good tires. Hartford, 1st quality, $2.75, fully guaranteed; Kangaroo road or track tires, all sizes, $2; Clipper, $1.50; Akrons, $1.25; Puncture Proof, $1.50; No Name, 50c., 75c., 98c.; special prices to dealers. Big bargains in Cycles. 1,000 select from. All makes slaughtered. **WILLIS,** 10 to 110 NASSAU ST., near Ann. 23 PARK ROW, opp. Post Office.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

The August Sales.

The August sales have given pith and point to our advertising during recent days. You know the goods involved—Furniture, Blankets, China, Household Linens, Sheeting, Pillow Cases, Refrigerators and the like. The record of their progress is cheerful and animating. Past successes inspire present and future effort. Great public appreciation gives us the will and courage to attain larger achievements. The merchandise and the prices plead our case. Come and judge.

Clothing===In Annex.

We hate a lull. Even in mid-Summer the vigor of our Clothing business shows no sign of weakening. The cause is plain. The long arms of our gathering organization reach out and round up the best economies the market affords. Evidence a-plenty.

Men's Sack Suits, made of Oxford Clay weave diagonals, medium weight, just right for autumn wear, lined with fine Italian cloth, superbly tailored, warranted to fit perfectly $9.99

Men's Sack Suits, made of choice black cheviots, fit, trimmings, finish and workmanship equal to custom productions, our price only . $12.49

Men's Cutaway Coats and Vests, made of soft finished Clay weave diagonals, lined with good mohair, serge, every detail fully warranted, regular and stout sizes, ranging from 34 to 46, our price $7.88

Boys' Three-piece Suits, made of all-wool fast color blue cheviots, silk faced, elegantly trimmed and finished, great value at $5.32

Boys' Two-piece Suits, made of all-wool cheviots, new effects in checks and plaids; trousers made with double seat and knees, sizes 8 to 15 years, our price $2.99

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, made of blue serge, medium weight, collar and shield trimmed with eleven rows of silk soutache braid in black, red or white, sizes 3 to 10 years, our price $3.44

Men's Underwear.

Men's fine ribbed French lisle thread Shirts and Drawers. Shirts are finished with satin front and pearl buttons, Drawers have double reinforced gussets, patent extention straps and suspender tapes, also pearl buttons, worth $1.00; our price 49c.

Men's Shirts.

Men's Unlaundered Shirts, made in our own workrooms, of Utica Nonpareil Muslin, three-ply solid linen bosoms, all hand worked button and eyelet holes, fit and workmanship equal to custom made, sold elsewhere at $1.00; our price 68c.

Men's Laundered Fancy

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 25, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK: Publication..... 41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON..... 515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Pall Mall and American Colonial Exchange, Carlton Street, Regent Street, S. W.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$9.00
Six Months.....4.50
Three Months.....2.25
One Month.....75
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$7.00
Six Months.....3.50
Three Months.....1.75
One Month.....60
SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)
One Year.....$2.50
SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year.....$1.00
MONDAY, (WITH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.....$1.58
DAILY ONLY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.....$1.20

TWELVE PAGES.

MR. R. P. PORTER'S "WARNING."

In the interview published in our London dispatches yesterday Mr. ROBERT P. PORTER intimates a "warning" to our people in regard to two matters. One is the probable exaggeration of our hopes of foreign trade; the other is the "resurrecting of the silver question."

As to the first, there is doubtless a certain basis for the note of caution, but equally without doubt the note of caution will be of little avail. No one who stops to reflect will suppose that any foreign country will buy goods of us, of any kind, if they can be had of the same quality and at the same price and on equally desirable terms at home. It is not really news to business men that we can get only the orders that cannot be more advantageously placed elsewhere, and especially in the lands from which the orders come. Why should we? We do not give trade to other countries from any motive but the hope of profit. In commerce, as in tennis, "love" counts for nothing.

The question of real importance is, Why can we supply certain goods at present more cheaply than they can be had in England or Germany or Russia? and another question like unto this is, How long are we likely to be able to supply these and other goods? Certainly the general prosperity of our customers counts for much, and the greater readiness of our manufacturers to extend their plants explains our ability to respond to the increased demand created by this prosperity. Mr. PORTER intimates that when prosperity gives way to depression, as it is sure to in the curiously regular cycles of production and consumption, we shall lose the markets we are now enjoying, and perhaps be saddled with too extensive and too expensive plants. The intimation is reasonable. But it must be remembered that the readiness of our business men to extend their enterprises is not new. It is not due merely to recent increased demands from abroad. It is due largely to two causes. One is the steady and constant development of invention in this country, which compels frequent changes and makes their cost a part of the calculation of every great enterprise. The other is the greater advance in the processes of organization which has taken place in the United States. Our manufacturers are accustomed to planning for growth and change; they are indeed forced to plan for them. When the reversal of the current from expansion to depression comes, it will check their energies, and may cause the more venturesome some distress; but they will not, as a body, be unprepared for it.

We think that it is mainly to these two causes—greater inventiveness and better organization—acting on the great natural resources of the country, that we owe our present ability to enter the world's markets. And it is a fair inference that these forces will continue to act in our favor for a long time to come. Despite the fluctuations that must be expected, we look for a general widening of the commerce of the United States.

The other point as to which Mr. PORTER tells us that "it would be wise to put our house in order," is the chance of "resurrecting the silver question." If that be done, he looks for trouble, as he well may. It will not, probably, come from the influence on public opinion abroad, for we are not now dependent on foreign capital, as we were even three years ago. It will come from the shock to public confidence at home, which will check precisely that daring and energetic spirit that now pushes us in every direction. But we wish that Mr. PORTER had been willing to point out how that risk can be avoided. He speaks as if it lay in Mr. BRYAN'S efforts. "If he succeeds, says Mr. PORTER, "it will cast a shadow across the sunshine of our prosperity." But Mr. BRYAN cannot succeed if the party in power chooses to put the question out of politics, and the party will do that if the Administration insists that it shall be done. If a law be passed at the coming session of Congress declaring that every obligation of the United States is payable in gold, unless otherwise specifically provided, and setting aside a sufficient gold reserve on which no Secretary can encroach for any purpose but gold redemption of obligations due, Mr. BRYAN'S "silver question" will not and can not be "resurrected." We are not surprised that Mr. PORTER finds people abroad unable to believe that this question may be an issue in the next campaign. It is absurd and monstrous that it should be possible. But so long as the payment of our obligations in gold or silver depends on the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, such a result is always possible. Mr. MCKINLEY could make it impossible if he chose.

AN UGLY CASE.

The President would do well to look carefuly into the case of one CHARLES J. ALLISON, reported to be his nephew and a recent emigrant from Ohio to Birmingham, Ala.

It seems that ALLISON was the McKinley representative in Alabama in the campaign for the nomination in 1896, and was helpful in getting one DAVID D. SHELBY, now United States Judge for the Northern District of Alabama, sent as delegate at large to the convention. Judge SHELBY is now alleged to have dismissed the Clerk of his court, a faithful official of twenty years' standing, in order to give the place to ALLISON.

Of course, this is the kind of thing that is going on most of the time in politics. It is not to be supposed that Mr. MCKINLEY knows of it in detail, any more than he knew of the dirty bargains made for him in Louisiana, by which men of vile character got important appointments. But these bargains, by whomever made, were made for him; they were carried out; neither in the Senate nor in the Treasury Department nor in the White House was any one found honest and manly enough to defeat them. This Alabama case is simpler. It can be more readily stopped. It ought to be stopped immediately. It involves a quasi-judicial officer, a grave wrong to a blameless man, a violation of public decency, and, if the beneficiary be the President's nephew, it involves Mr. MCKINLEY'S personal honor, of which, for his own sake and that of the country, he cannot be too careful.

THE LAWYERS AND THE CHARTER.

We wish the reasoning by which the lawyers reach the welcome conclusion that the Ramapo Water Company contract is unauthorized and of no effect were a good deal more convincing. While the lay mind may not presume to predict what may be the opinion of the courts upon questions arising in the attempt to operate so ill-adjusted a piece of machinery as the New York charter, even the layman may be a fair judge of the solidity or the tenuity of legal reasoning and construction. And when corrupt jobs of great weight and moment impend, the lay citizen is not content with any opinion based on the assumption that the charter makers could not have intended to do what there are good reasons for suspecting that some of their number may have wanted to do without letting their associates know what it was.

That ugly Section 471 is not disposed of by Judge DILLON and Mr. SHAW with such certainty as to inspire confidence that the courts would agree with them. Mr. DE WITT, himself a member of the Charter Commission, tells the newspapers that he has no definite recollection about this section, but it is his impression that it was incorporated from the Consolidation act. We should be under obligations to Mr. DE WITT if he would point out in the Consolidation act this section or anything so nearly resembling it as to create the presumption that it served as the basis of Section 471. Judge DILLON and Mr. SHAW agree in regarding this section not as a grant of power, but as a restriction or limitation of power. "It shall not be lawful," so runs the section in question, "for the Commissioner of Water Supply to enter into any contract whatever with any person or corporation engaged in the business of supplying or selling water for private or public use and consumption, unless, preliminary to the execution of the contract, the assent of the Board of Public Improvements, after submission to it of the contract in all its details, shall be given by resolution to the execution of such contract as submitted," &c. This is not in specific terms a grant of power, but it seems to us that it would be extremely dangerous to assume that the courts would hold that power exercised in full conformity to the rule here clearly laid down was unauthorized and the contract executed void. A familiar form of statute writing is to begin the first section with the declaration that it is forbidden to do what it is the sole purpose of the act to authorize, and then to continue "unless in conformity with the provisions of this act." It is recorded that the Selectmen of a New England town placed this legend over a covered highway bridge:

> Five dollars fine this bridge to pass
> Unless you walk your horse or ass.

This is clearly a limitation of privilege. But it is not less clear that the Selectmen did not intend to prohibit travel over that bridge, and that they would never have molested any wayfarer who crossed it observing no other rule than that imbedded in the doggerel.

There is much comfort in Mr. SHAW'S very positive expression of belief that the declaration of Section 471 that no contract concerning the water supply shall be entered into, "save in accordance with the provisions and requirements of this act," makes the Ramapo contract fall under the restrictions of Section 419, which provides for competition and letting to the lowest bidder. The sense of security which this opinion imparts is sensibly diminished, however, by the fact that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has already decided just the other way. Mr. SHAW dauntlessly declares that he thinks he could upset this opinion and sustain his own view "in court anywhere." Nevertheless we advise the Controller not to remit his efforts to beat the job in the board.

Judge DILLON pays a high compliment to the charter and to its makers, of whom he was one, when he declares that the checks provided in that instrument "are all-sufficient to protect the city against the Ramapo scheme," and to baffle the attempt of the Water Commissioner and the Board of Public Improvements, neither of them elected by the people, to overturn the established policy of the city to own and control its water system, and this in defiance of the express provisions of the charter. If it were clearly established that Section 471 is an honest section, honest in its origin and intent, this view would be more readily accepted. But that remarkable section stands by itself, it appears to be at war with other provisions of the charter, and to have been drawn with the careful purpose to confer extraordinary powers, or at least to prescribe rules for the exercise of such powers. If that section was corruptly smuggled into the charter in the interest of the Ramapo job, it is useless to reason about it as if it were a homogeneous part of the instrument, adjusted to its other parts with fine harmony and a high purpose to make the whole conduce to good government.

It is, therefore, not an altogether satisfactory assurance that Judge DILLON gives us when he asserts that Section 471 is to be construed as providing that the contract which the Water Commissioner may execute with the approval of the Board of Public Improvements may not be one of his own devising, but must have been authorized by the proper officers as provided in other sections of the charter. The proverbial uncertainty of the law is visibly increased when the New York charter becomes the subject of its reasoning. It is an unsafe reliance against leagued corruption.

The Ramapo job must be killed by the impact of the public indignation upon its corrupt promoters.

"WILL ARRIVE, AS REQUESTED."

That is really an amazing dispatch which Admiral DEWEY has just sent to the Acting Mayor, and it must be more or less vaguely felt to be so by everybody who has read it. "Will arrive on Thursday, Sept. 28, as requested—DEWEY."

What a small world this is getting to be! Here is a sailor-man, the most conspicuous and distinguished now alive, with a stretch of 3,000 miles of blank and weary and more than possibly tumultuous brine between him and his home, "making a date" with his hosts and welcomers that are to be precisely as if no ocean rolled between. The Admiral answers precisely as who should say that on a certain date he would take the limited from Chicago, and as one who is equally certain of arriving on "schedule time."

Miracles cease to be miraculous when they become habitual. Otherwise we all should stare and gasp at such a defiance of what used to be called the perils of the sea. There is no reservation, no "D. V.," in the Admiral's dispatch. It does not occur to him that anything may "slip up." He just makes an appointment for a reception across the wild Atlantic as if he were making it at home in the next street. The thing is not the less, but the more, wonderful because we are habituated to it.

"Punctuality is the politeness of Princes." It is also the politeness of home-coming heroes. A lifelong experience of the perils of the sea to the contrary notwithstanding, the Admiral makes his appointment with cheerful confidence. And doubtless he will keep it. Of course, the Olympia is not a "liner" in quest of a record. She is just a homely bluff-bowed and bluff-sterned brute of a modern man-of-war of which it takes an expert to tell one end from the other till she begins to move. But she will get here all the same. Who of those watchers that sailed down the bay a year ago to meet the home-coming squadron of SAMPSON will ever forget his sensation when the lead-colored, battering sea monsters were made out steaming in from Sandy Hook a little ahead of time? A civilian and landsman who was a guest on board the flagship of the White Squadron, the beginning of our new navy, tells how the navigator apprised him, at dinner in the wardroom, that if he came on deck at three bells in the morning watch he would see Cadiz Light. The landsman had himself duly called, and had hardly gained the bridge and rubbed the sleepiness out of his eyes before the navigator exclaimed: "There it is now!" and there, sure enough, it was. Not having a liner in charge, the Admiral has doubtless allowed himself a safe margin, and the engineers of the Olympia are instructed to keep her at a certain gait, wind and weather to the contrary notwithstanding. As HORACE and several persons since his time have observed, man is an ingenious animal. And the planet he inhabits is yearly becoming smaller.

THE TRIAL AT RENNES.

The duel between LABORI and MERCIER yesterday in the courtroom at Rennes was too absurdly unequal to be called a duel. On the one side was a very able and a more than very honest, a very chivalrous, lawyer, whom, except perhaps for Mr. CARTER, we should be at a loss to match in the New York bar. On the other was a small and squirming military politician, who had been playing in the dark all manner of tricks which he never imagined would see the light. The affair was too one-sided to be interesting to generous or even to "sportsmanlike" onlookers.

But what a daylight it is that is suddenly let in upon these "secret, dark, and midnight" intrigues of the military politicians of France! These small plotters find themselves suddenly exposed to such a "fierce light" of publicity as could never in the world, before the telegraph brought us all into instant communication, have possibly been undergone by small plotters before. Even Col. JOUAUST and his colleagues appear to have come to some realizing sense that the blaze of publicity is beating upon them, that the course of conduct which would commend them to the trades unionists of the French Army may expose them to the odium and derision of the great mass of their own countrymen and to the odium and derision of mankind at large.

This is really the novelty of the whole business. The whole world is looking on. "Securus orbis judicabit." That is the consciousness that every witness, that every Judge, that every lawyer must have weighing upon him all the time. It is a consciousness intolerable to men conscious of guilt, even of men who in blind and hasty pursuance of a class or professional standard of behavior have hitherto neglected to ask themselves how their actions would appear to an impartial world. And when they find themselves confronted with this wider audience, what wonder that they should find themselves helpless and almost speechless. The kind of talk that will go down at mess dinners simply will not do at all when it is thus confronted.

And it is wonderful to see how the public opinion of mankind operates upon the domestic affairs of one particular nation. We quoted the other day some remarks from one of the ablest and most dignified journals in the world, the Journal des Débats, protesting against the tone of the foreign press about the Dreyfus case. The protest really amounted to this, that the newspaper in question found the calm and cold-blooded scrutiny of mankind intolerable.

No wonder that a patriotic Frenchman should feel thus. More wonder that a patriotic Frenchman who felt thus and who was also a circumspect human being should allow himself to express, or even to betray, the irritation which he cannot help feeling.

"Securus orbis judicabit." The courtroom at Rennes is just now the focus of the interest of the civilized world. And that is a very good thing. Our esteemed and illustrated contemporary Harper's Weekly devotes its front page this week, and quite rightly, to Capt. DREYFUS as the most interesting and "actual" personage there is, as "the man of the moment." That is good editorial judgment. He is. The ultimate moral of the business is that the whole world is growing smaller and better acquainted; that it is not enough, either in persecuting a staff officer or in persecuting Boers, to satisfy one profession in one country, or even to satisfy one country; that the whole world is looking on at everything large and conspicuous or characteristic that happens in any country; that it is necessary in all great affairs to gain "the approval of time and of the world."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If Sir THOMAS LIPTON does not become a favorite with the public in this country it will not be for the want of ability to say pretty things. He is now quoted as saying that he believes that the Shamrock will be as safe in the hands of the Americans as she would be in his own. To the fair spirit of our people he does no more than justice when he speaks thus. It would be inconceivable that the American people as a body should feel anything but the keenest regret if any accident should happen to the fine yacht which has successfully crossed the western ocean in the search after the America's Cup. But Sir THOMAS spoke in reference to the report that his yacht had been injured in a collision with a steamboat. The truth, it appears, is that not one but several boats on Sunday came near to striking the delicate sides of the challenger in their eagerness to let the passengers get a good look at the vessel. These narrow escapes from accident were not due to any inability on the part of the steamer Captains to handle their craft, but solely to their intentness on the accomplishment of their purpose in spite of all obstacles. And it is precisely this same determination that causes so many of them to crowd the yachts when they are in the act of racing. To the determination to secure the best possible position for seeing what is going on may be added a plentiful ignorance of the conditions surrounding the racing of yachts. The average steamboat Captain, and nearly all of them are average, does not know anything at all about the delicacies of the art of sailing racing yachts, and it is hard—indeed almost impossible—to make him understand that he is doing any harm when he approaches close to the yachts on the lee side. For this reason it is to be hoped that every precaution will be taken in the forthcoming matches to secure a clear course for the racers.

—It is an ill wind that blows no one good. This has been said so often that it is necessary at once to explain why it is said here again. The occasion of the repetition is the thought that there is an educational aspect to the Dreyfus case which is perhaps not noticed in France. No doubt the French people are learning from their present experience, but perhaps they are not enjoying their advantages. But we are learning much, and are profiting by the opportunity. In the first place we are learning a good deal about the nature of the French people. In the second place we are learning much about the methods of French courts. And in the third place we are learning many French words with which we were not formerly acquainted. It would not be at all astonishing if such words as "dossier" and "bordereau" became so familiar to us as to find their way into our language. Maybe we shall find some good use for them, but we shall probably be able to get along without "conspuez." We really do not need it.

—"Credulity," said Dr. JOHNSON, "is the common failing of inexperienced virtue." What Dr. JOHNSON would have said in the presence of the continued success of the "green-goods game" it is quite impossible to conjecture, but it is certain that the credulity upon which the green-goods men play, while it may be the result of inexperience, is not also a product of virtue. One's faith in the innocence of the rural population is sadly shaken by the vigor with which the pursuit of counterfeit money is carried on by the "hayseed," as he is called by his deceivers. The experience of a secret service officer in a suburban place the other day shows that the green-goods men are still plying their nefarious trade with success in the neighborhood of this city. No amount of publicity seems to have any effect on this business. The avaricious countryman, ready to cheat his fellowman, continues to "come on" in answer to the delusive telegram, and still hopes to get $500 in counterfeits that cannot be detected in exchange for $50 of honest money. There is a very pretty question of morals in this matter. Whether the green-goods man who seeks to swindle the countryman or the countryman who seeks to swindle his neighbors is the worse is not such an easy question to decide. But one thing is certain, and that is that no one can feel much sympathy with the victim of the green-goods man, except when he happens to be a secret service officer in the discharge of his duty.

—That was a singular view of the anti-negro feeling in the South which was made known by a colored minister at Atlantic City on Wednesday. To declare that the negro "must paddle his own canoe" was to do no more than to confess that the years of struggle on the part of the white man to elevate him had been made almost useless by his own refusal to benefit by them. Of course the negro must "paddle his own canoe." So must the Irishman and the Jew and the Chinaman and the Japanese. But no one hears any of these speaking of this common necessity as if it were an exceptional burden. People who do not do their own paddling in this world have to pay others to do it for them, and the price is generally pretty high. The negro, however, has been a part of the "white man's burden" in this land for so long that the white man has come to regard it as a matter of course that he should do much of his colored ward's paddling for him. The speaker at Atlantic City expanded his views by saying that the negro must get money, banks, and railroads, learn how to make powder and guns and how to use them before he can become a power in this country. Now this estimable minister of the Gospel was quite as illogical as it is usual for some of his calling to be. If he had been in the habit of thinking before he spoke, instead of arising in the pulpit and shouting sweeping assertions at his hearers, he would have known that if the negro had money, banks, and railroads, he would be a capitalist, and would steer just as clear as possible of guns and powder. Nothing is so averse to war, especially internal war, as capital. When the negro succeeds in paddling his own canoe to the extent outlined in the reverend gentleman's somewhat incoherent remarks he will not hunger for armed conflict with his fellow-citizens. It may be added by way of conclusion that the eminent preacher at Atlantic City asserted that North, South, and Satan were against the negro, but he neglected to say in what manner this general opposition was manifested.

—People who think that this town is wholly given over to yellow journalism, and who believe that the populace has no appetite for anything but crimes and casualties, are evidently mistaken. Large, fat type and liberal spacing are not always devoted to the celebration of the wicked. The devil does not have all the good head lines. If MACAULAY'S New Zealander had arrived in New York yesterday and had taken a walk in Broadway not far below the Post Office, he would have been attracted by the sight of a large assembly of human beings gazing in breathless absorption on the bulletin board of a newspaper whose sober respectability has withstood the wear of years and the temptations of a light-minded epoch. If he had paused to look at that bulletin board he would have seen that it was led by two staring lines of huge black letters. And in those lines he would have read this startling and timely intelligence: "Discovery of the Agora at Corinth!! Prof. JEBB on Humanism!!!" These are, indeed, the most appalling "scare heads" which have excited this community in recent years.

MRS. APPLEBY'S TREATMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Surely nobody need be surprised at the treatment received by Mrs. Appleby on her visit to Shiloh. From a man who pretends to go up to a tower whenever he is in uncertainty about an enterprise which on the face of it is either madness or theft, to have ten minutes' conversation with God, to receive from Him a direct command that hundreds of thousands of dollars must be contributed for the scheme forthwith, and a promise that God Himself will contribute $20,000 within twenty-four hours—from such a man no atrocity would create surprise in any sane mind. To call him a thief would be libelous; accordingly I do not call him a thief. For the credit of human nature, offenses like his against religion, and morals, and common decency, are so exceedingly rare that no name has been given to them in the criminal law of the United States. A life term in a penitentiary would be perhaps illegal, but surely a life term in a madhouse might be practicable.

By this time it must be getting borne in upon the mind of the Rev. Mr. Appleby that those good people who can even think it possible that such work as is going on at Shiloh might be an utpouring of the Spirit, or a wondrous manifestation of the miracle-working power of God, are precisely the same material out of which such societies as "The Holy Ghost and Us" are sure to be constructed. If there are any passages of Scripture—which I do not believe—which give any foundation for such notions about "the Spirit," and "prayer," and "faith," those passages ought promptly to be expunged as palpably absurd and demoralizing. If, by an impossible hypothesis, it could be proved that they came from God, then the only refuge for the human spirit would be atheism. A ridiculous god, a lying god, a thieving god, a god who sends checks by telegram in aid of a transparent fraud, is precisely what most sane people would call a devil, a poor old devil, who in his latest years has become imbecile. Think of Milton's Satan condescending to such tomfoolery!

You reported last Monday a sermon preached the day before in New York about "Doubt," which the preacher evidently regarded as the direct cause of modern immorality, including "Tammany frauds." He passed judgment also on the late Col. Ingersoll—who seems to be regarded as the champion prophet of "doubt," "skepticism," "unbelief," and the Lord only knows what worse besides. As for him, "Requiescat in pace."

> Wild words wander here and there,
> God's great gift of speech abused
> Makes thy memory confused.
> But let them rave.

The plain fact is that if the Christian religion is to be saved at all, it must be by a large increase not of credulity—call it "faith," or what you will—but by a large increase of doubt.

> There lives more faith in honest doubt,
> Believe me, than in half the creeds.

Meanwhile I venture to believe that Mr. and Mrs. Appleby—for whom I have the deepest sympathy—will hereafter do more of their own thinking than they have ever done in their lives before.

A CLERGYMAN.

East Orange, N. J., Aug. 23, 1899.

AMERICA'S OPINION OF THE BOER

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As not only one of that numerous class, "A Constant Reader" of your paper, but also as a Britisher of some years' residence in this city, I would like to ask you why the tenor of your leader, "The Transvaal," in to-day's issue should be so different to those of your former articles on the same subject. It would seem as if you were anxious, before the conflict with the Boers breaks out, (if it should unhappily do so,) to get over on the popular side of this country, which is, seemingly, anti-British; by which I mean that there is little doubt that Boer victories will be events to rejoice over, and English ones will be very nauseous to the American stomach.

When I remember how THE TIMES joined the shrieking yellow press in its clamor for Spanish blood last year, "it is to laugh" at its article in to-day's issue, for assuredly every word in it would have applied equally well to the case of America versus Spain in the Spring of 1898. But then to have a giant's strength was glorious, and equally glorious was it to use it as a giant usually is said to do. Surely Great Britain has been more lenient and generous toward Oom Paul than this country was in 1898, when Spain had given in to almost all America's demands, and was willing to have a friendly settlement by arbitration of the balance. Sauce for the Spanish goose, however, seems to differ from the dressing required by the British ganders. F. S. M.

New York, Aug. 24, 1899.

The American "Transvaal."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wholly approve of the ethics and the sentiments of the editorial in THE TIMES of to-day on the Transvaal. I so much approve of it I wish you would reprint it with a few verbal alterations, such as substituting Luzon for the Transvaal, Aguinaldo for Oom Paul, United States for Great Britain, and it will read even better and be more to the point in an American newspaper. Just try it and see. SMITH.

Brooklyn, Aug. 24, 1899.

DECISION ON THE AHEARN ACT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me, Sir, on behalf of many taxpayers of this city, to express gladness and delight over the decision rendered by Justice McAdam that the Ahearn act is unconstitutional. From the accurate report in your paper, it plainly appears to every citizen and every taxpayer that the city parasites who have endeavored to take advantage of this act have tried their luck with several Judges of the Supreme Court. Justice Maddox decided that the act is void, but heedless of this respectable decision, the greedy ex-officials sought to sound Justices McAdam and MacLean.

But the Supreme Court, whose independence has always been the pride of the Government, cannot be tampered with by politicians. It has consistently, rightly, and laudably held that the act is void. Apart from the legal reasons given by these learned Judges, it would seem that according to this act the people are hampered in freely prosecuting delinquent or corrupt officials, for probable or suspicious causes. If the city or any investigating committee prompted by a sense of justice, fails to establish any charge against an official, the taxpayers must pay the charged official an exorbitant sum for his counsel and expense incurred in the defense, and for the anxiety he may have sustained. Such law, it seems, is an encroachment upon the free and absolute right of the people to call to an account their chosen and paid servants. In a country where the governing class is independent of the governed, but derives its authority from a monarch, the governed may have no right to call upon the governing to account, but thanks to our valiant forefathers, this is not such a country.

I sincerely hope that after these dissatisfied money seekers will have applied to the Appellate Court, they will find themselves browbeaten by the law and scorned by public opinion. S. N. TUCKMAN.

New York, Aug. 24, 1899.

Civil Service Examinations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fairness of the White civil service law is now admitted, in so far that applicants for office are supposed to stand upon their merits without the necessary "pull" to secure them the coveted positions. But there is danger that its laudable provisions can be nullified. There have been examinations held recently for positions in the Controller's office to fill vacancies caused by the cancellation of what is known as "temporary appointments," and it is a matter of common report that two days before the examinations were held copies of the special questions to be answered at the examination were in the hands of some of the men who were displaced as temporary appointees, but who were desired for the permanent appointments. Now, if this is a fact, what is the use of a competitive examination if the special papers for testing the qualifications are given out surreptitiously by some one in the particular department specified to enable some favorite to succeed in the examination? If President KNOX and Secretary PHILLIPS desire to keep the Civil Service Department above reproach they should insist that no one should be intrusted with the "special paper" in any departmental examination unless he be thoroughly reliable.

FAIR PLAY.

New York, Aug. 24, 1899.

"The Shamrock Motto."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The correct rendering of the "Shamrock motto" is "God Speed Thee, West," and not "God Save Ireland." If you wish to publish this, the only true translation of the Gaelic inscription referred to, you may do so on the authority of the subscriber, who has studied and spoken his native Irish language for a period closing on the half century. PATRICK FINN.

Stamford, Conn, Aug. 24, 1899.

Keeping the Philippines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very sorry to read in your special from Washington, in your issue for Aug. 20, the report that the West is bent on keeping the Philippines, because our commerce requires them, with not one question raised as to the right and honor involved. What is this but the highwayman's view, or the burglar's, whose only hesitation about entering your house is as to whether there are dollars enough in it? Every hour we hold those islands beyond the time needed to help them to orderly self-government we are footpads on the highway of the nations, without one claim to the islands beyond the wretched one of might and conquest, seeing that what Spain had no right to she could not convey. What has happened to turn the "patriots" of eighteen months ago into "rebels" against a power to which they never acknowledged allegiance? And how could Senator Frye say the other day, as reported, "I pity the citizen who cannot stand behind his country right or wrong!" It is a demoralizing and infamous doctrine. Rather let us say, We will love our country right or wrong, and when she is in the wrong that love shall stir us to move heaven and earth to set her right. But sustain her in the wrong, or keep her flag flying where it has been by wrong or error raised? Never!

> "I could not love thee, dear, so much,
> Loved I not honor more."

H. D. CATLIN.

Eastport, Me., Aug. 22, 1899.

NUGGETS.

All Her Fault.

Our Titled Families.

"Does that man from America belong to the aristocracy?" inquired the Earl.

"Well," answered the Duke, reflectively, "I have heard it asserted that some members of his family were coal barons."—Washington Star.

"You live too high," said the doctor, after the patient had told how he felt.

"That's what I've been claiming right along," the sufferer replied, "but my wife insists on sticking to the tenth floor so as to be away from the noise and the flies."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Their Discontent.

"Hoot!" cried the owl, ever and anon.

The fowls of the air and the beasts of the field stirred uneasily in their sleep and muttered maledictions.

"Why are they so angry?" asked the owlet, at last.

"They are envious, my child," replied the owl, "of my Scottish dialect. Hoot! Hoot!"—Detroit Journal.

Explained.

Guest—You charge more for a porterhouse steak than you used to do. Why is it?

Proprietor of Restaurant—I have to pay more for it. The price of beef has gone up.

Guest—The steak is smaller than it used to be, too.

Proprietor of Restaurant—That, of course, is on account of the scarcity of beef.—Chicago Tribune.

OTHER PEOPLE'S TROUBLES.

From The Washington Star.

Ef I was you, though trouble came,
I'd smile an' say I didn't care;
In your place, ef my hopes went lame,
I'd be content with sun an' air,
An' birds, an' flowers, an' all sech things—
An' never go to actin' blue.
I'd have the joy contentment brings,
Though trouble came, ef I was you.

Ef you was me, there'd be some call
Fur givin' up an' gettin' glum.
Advice ain't no account at all
Fur my afflictions when they come.
Be thankful you have not been bound
To sech hard luck as I must see.
You talk about your grief profound—
There'd be some call, ef you was me.

LETTER THROWN TO QUEEN

German Approached Victoria as She Was Driving at Balmoral.

ALARM AMONG ATTENDANTS

But the Letter Thrower's Motive Was an Innocent One and He Was Released by Her Majesty's Desire.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—In spite of the elaborate precautions taken to guard Queen Victoria when she is abroad, none worth mentioning are taken when she is at home, and this is particularly the case when the Queen is at Windsor, Osborne, or Balmoral.

Her Majesty drives in the park at Windsor in a donkey carriage with one lady in waiting and a gillie. At Osborne and Balmoral she uses a carriage with coachman, footman, and two gillies. The latter are huge Scots, and sit behind.

This is apropos of a fright the Queen received when returning from her drive in the Isle of Wight yesterday. As her carriage approached the gates of Osborne House a well-dressed man approached and threw a letter into the carriage.

The Queen showed less fear than her companions. The gillies, coachman, and footman seemed to lose their heads. For all they knew an explosion might occur, but actually nothing happened. The coachman was ordered to drive on, and did so, and the occurrence was afterward reported to Chief Fraser of the Queen's police. Wherever she goes he goes, and he is her most devoted servant. But the Queen might meet with any sort of accident, and Mr. Fraser know nothing about it until too late. The Chief of Police found the man who threw the letter without trouble, as he lived in a house close to the entrance of the park. He is a German who lost a civil case, and desired to appeal to the Queen for another hearing. He was frightened when he was told that punishment could be meted to him.

In a case of this kind, however, the Queen possesses the utmost good nature, and as soon as she learned the contents of the letter she expressed the desire that nothing be done to inconvenience the letter thrower. Had he done anything of the kind in London, and been seen doing it, subsequent proceedings would have interested him no more. Many Englishmen would like to cry, "God save the King," but they will neither allow others to shorten her Majesty's life nor themselves express a wish for its end.

EARL OF STRAFFORD'S WILL.

Leaves £1,000 to His Widow—Most of the Estate, Worth £27,486, to Go to His Daughters.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The will of the Earl of Strafford, who married Mrs. Samuel J. Colgate of New York, and who was instantly killed May 16 last at Potter's Bar by the Cambridge express, directs that he be buried in the grave of his first wife. He bequeaths to his widow £1,000, and to his sister, Lady Susan Byng, papers of historic value relating to the family, and divides his jewelry and plate equally between his two daughters.

A gold chain formerly belonging to Count Danneskiold Samsoe, an ancestor of Lord Strafford's first wife, and a gold watch are left to the heir of the Samsoe family. The will also directs that the swords, orders, and other articles presented by royalties remain as heirlooms. The residue of the estate is held in trust for Lord Strafford's daughters, equally. The estate is valued at £27,486.

Canadian Constitutional Dispute.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The constitutional dispute over the Canadian Senate's rejection of the Government's Redistribution bill, which was submitted by Charles Russell, English Solicitor to the Dominion, to eminent English counsel, has been decided against the Senate. The opinion, which was published to-day, says the Canadian Parliament is competent to legislate, as proposed, independently of decennial readjustment. The opinion is signed by Robert Cecil and Messrs. Blake, Haldane, Asquith, and Carson, members of Parliament.

The East African Famine.

MOMBASA, East Coast of Africa, Aug. 24.—The ravages caused here by famine and smallpox have become so appalling that it has been decided to appeal to the Lord Mayor of London, Sir John V. Moore, to open the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the stricken British subjects in East Africa.

Bomb Damages Prelate's Villa.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Rome reports the throwing of a dynamite bomb into the villa of the Archbishop of Gallipoli, in Lecce, seriously damaging the walls of the building. The motive for the outrage is believed to have been political.

Distress Follows Storms in Chile.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 24.—Although the tremendous storms that have been raging for a fortnight throughout Chile continue, there has been some abatement. Advices from various points indicate widespread distress and misery. Valparaiso and other cities have suffered severely.

COTTON MILLS COMBINATION.

Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co. Acknowledge that Negotiations Are in Progress in Fall River.

At the office of Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., 27 Pine Street, yesterday, it was stated that it was a fact that that concern had offered to purchase all the print cloth and cotton bale mills of Fall River, as had been reported from Boston.

"Our offer," said one of the firm, "was for the entire 2,235,312 spindles of the various mills, and though I am not at liberty to give the figures, I will say that they are in excess of $20,000,000.

"We represent both American and English capital, and we have strong hopes that our offer will be accepted. As for the readiness of capital to invest, I may say that in this country alone we have been offered more than four times the amount necessary.

"The idea of the purchase is for the purpose of consolidation. That will mean a considerable reduction in the working expenses. As for the effect on prices, I think the consolidation, if it comes about, will be rather to lower than to increase them.

"We put through the Fall River, Taunton, and New Bedford woolen mills deal, and that is one reason why we have been asked to negotiate the present deal. All told there will be about thirty mills combined if the project be successful."

A Wall Street bulletin said yesterday:

A gentleman interested in the consolidation of the coarse and fine cotton cloth manufacturers of the United States, in discussing the position of these negotiations, says:

"Public statements regarding the progress of the consolidation of the cotton mills are not altogether true. It may be said that the whole matter is in a formative stage. There is certainly a desire on the part of the manufacturers to have such a consolidation effected. As this industry is practically altogether in the hands of New Englanders, who are notably conservative in any new departure, progress must be necessarily slow. Still, the success of the consolidation of the American Woolen Company has gone a long way toward bringing the matter to a head. One of the chief obstacles in the way of bringing about a satisfactory arrangement has been the indicated impression that one of the syndicates which has proposed effecting it also proposed to so centralize the business that the local managements would be practically wiped out and the entire business handled by one head. The satisfactory experience of the American Woolen Company in restraining, so far as possible, the individual management of the various plants whereby the earnings have been increased, and considerably more than enough earned to pay the dividends on the preferred, has practically decided the cotton goods people to adopt the same plan. It is likely that the negotiations will be carried on for some time, unless the conservative mill owners of New England have been satisfied that there will be employment for the men who built up the business."

MORE TROOPS FOR AFRICA

Contradictory Reports About the Transvaal Situation.

SALISBURY VISITS THE QUEEN

Alarm at the Immense Quantity of Munitions of War the Boers Have Imported in Recent Years.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Transvaal crisis continues to hold its own as a topic of the first importance. The most contradictory reports are published.

One thing is, however, certain. Troops continue going to the Cape every week. Another strong detachment of warrant and non-commissioned officers and army medical corps men sailed yesterday for South Africa.

The Marquis of Salisbury spent the afternoon and evening with Queen Victoria. It is believed the grave situation of affairs in the Transvaal was partly responsible for the Premier's visit to Her Majesty.

The Cape Town correspondent of to-day's Daily Mail says:

"Despite the virtual blockade of war material in Delagoa Bay, the Cape Government is allowing enormous consignments of munitions of war to go to Bloemfontein. In the course of the present month over 2,000,000 cartridges have been sent, and 500 rifles were dispatched last night from Port Elizabeth to Bloemfontein.

"In addition to this, the Cape Ministry, while absolutely declining to arm the volunteers of the colony, continues to afford other facilities to the Orange Free State to arm its burghers just across the water, freely granting the use of the colonial railways for the distribution of cartridges from the Bloemfontein Arsenal to the border towns.

"The patience of the people is becoming exhausted, and, unless the Imperial Government acts quickly and decisively, the gravest damage may ensue to British prestige."

A special magazine has been constructed in the steamer Umvoti, which leaves the Thames to-day for Natal, for the conveyance of ammunition and stores. The consignment includes a million rounds of machine gun cartridges, a thousand saddle trees, and a hundred tons of general military stores.

The British steamer Arundel Castle sailed from Southampton yesterday for Cape Town with 30 officers and 770 men of various regiments. The Manchester regiment, numbering 1,000 men, has sailed for Cape Town from Gibraltar.

The men belonging to the British first-class reserve, residing at Durban, Natal, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to rejoin their regiments.

The Johannesburg correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"The Boers are so incensed against Portugal stopping the ammunition now in Delagoa Bay because, I understand, the cartridges they have in hand are not suitable to the Mausers that are now being distributed."

The Johannesburg correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"Mr. Shelley, the local representative of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., the London druggists, was arrested near Johannesburg fort. The police subjected him to many insults, but soon liberated him in the absence of any specific charge."

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 24.—The Delagoa Bay incident, coupled with the recent transit of a large amount of ammunition, has directed the attention of the British officials to the immense accumulation of munitions of war in the South African Republic, especially in the Transvaal.

The Outlanders being debarred from carrying arms, the supply of weapons, as shown in Lorenzo Marques (Delagoa Bay) returns for three years, is greatly in excess of the Burghers' requirements, and consequently there is a growing feeling among the British communities in Southt Africa that no settlement of the existing crisis will insure lasting peace unless it includes a provision for the reduction of armaments.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS' ATTITUDE.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 24.—The Barberton News claims to have information regarding the intention of France and Germany as to the question of interference with a view to participating in the proposed inquiry. It says the Transvaal Government entertained the demands regarding the dynamite contracts with the hope of making it an international question.

According to this authority, when the Volksraad's commission reported against the cancellation of the contracts the French and German Consuls communicated with Paris and Berlin in order to ascertain if their Governments would support the request of their subjects and would take steps to secure official representation upon the commission of inquiry. No replies were vouchsafed, which was regarded as equivalent to refusal, and the hoped for countenance of the French and German Governments is thus withheld.

The Transvaal Government, it is asserted by The Barberton News, desires an opportunity to climb down without offending the amour propre of the Burghers, but if no opportunity is afforded then war will not be shirked.

LETTER FROM GEN. JOUBERT.

Says the Transvaal Has No Fear of the Result of Arbitration, but Chamberlain Wants War.

George W. Van Siclen of 141 Broadway has just received a letter from Gen. P. J. Joubert, Commander in Chief of the army of the South African Republic, of which the following is a translation:

My Dear and Most Respected Sir and Friend:

Your highly esteemed letter of June 12 is at hand. I am very glad to learn from it that a person can still be found—and that, too, in the United States, the greatest Republic of America—who thinks that the Transvaal may perhaps be in the right; for as any one reads the newspapers he must come to the conclusion that the world is now entirely filled with English truth concerning the so-called Transvaal tyranny and the grievances of the Outlanders, so that one must form the opinion that hardly any person in this world can be found who would feel inclined to speak a good word for the bad Transvaal Boer, and also that the Transvaal Boer and his Government must be considered to be as bad and guilty in the eyes of Almighty God as they are in the eyes of the great Chamberlain and of Rider Haggard, the famous Englishman, according to which the Transvaal must cease to be not only an independent Government, but also a land inhabited by human beings.

Now, I will not insist that the Transvaal Government is infallible and perfect, but as compared with England of olden times, and even with England of the present day, we have no reason to feel ashamed. It is said thtat England in her beginning was nothing more than a nest of robbers and a meeting place for all scoundrels. Now, if it is true that England has conquered Canada and Ireland in the manner described by the French author, Elias Regnault, and Mr. E. van der Maarten, [issued at Amsterdam by Hendrick Freylink, 1843,] then are we always able voluntarily to stand the test of comparison, and we never would entertain the least fear in submitting all our disputes with England to arbitration before any foreign court of justice or body of arbitrators.

But this England never will do, nor dare to do. The plan of Chamberlain is not to come to an understanding or to a settlement of any dispute with us. It is impossible to dispel from the mind of the Boer the idea that he, Chamberlain, has been deeply involved with Rhodes in the raid and ravages of Jameson upon the republic in 1896, and that it is this failure that even at this moment lies in his throat, a lump so hard that he is unable to swallow it, and this he uses as a false pretense to declare war against us for the so-called grievances of the Outlanders in regard to the right of vote, in order that he may annihilate our small people and annex our country, if God will permit him to do so.

You speak of arbitration, but Mr. Haggard says that arms must arbitrate, and Chamberlain refuses arbitration because he knows very well that he never can gain thereby.

It is my ardent wish that there should be an opportunity for your country, or any European country, to act as arbitrator between us. How worthy of the grace of the great God of heaven would such a country make herself.

I again thank you most sincerely, and close this letter as your true servant and friend, P. J. JOUBERT.

Pretoria, July 18, 1899.

Incited Revolt Against British.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 24.—A dispatch from Buluwayo says that a Dutchman named Petrus Vilgoen was charged there to-day before a local Magistrate, upon a warrant signed by the British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, with inciting the natives of Bechuanaland to rebel against the British authorities. Vilgoen was remanded.

German Outlanders Volunteer.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 24.—At a meeting here of 200 Germans a committee was appointed to express to the Government the willingness of the Germans to volunteer for service in case of war, but requesting that they be enrolled in a separate corps on account of the hardships endured by the Germans in the Magato campaign.

GERMAN CABINET TO REMAIN.

The Emperor Refuses to Accept Its Resignation—Dr. von Miquel's Position Still Strong.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—It is learned from authoritative sources that Emperor William has refused to accept the Cabinet's resignation. Later, however, a partial reorganization of the Ministry will be made. The position of Dr. von Miquel, the Vice President of the Council of Ministers, and Prussian Minister of Finance, is as strong as ever, and this shows the improbability of a dissolution.

The Emperor, despite the recent events, which greatly affect his estimation of the Conservative members of the Cabinet, is unwilling to have a complete rupture with the Conservatives. The political alliance which the Freisinnige leaders and press offer to him seems to be unacceptable.

Another session of the Prussian Crown Council was held to-day, at which the wish of Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, for a dissolution was discussed. It is regarded as doubtful whether Prince Hohenlohe will make this matter a Cabinet question.

SAN FRANCISCO QUARANTINE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Owing to the conflict of authority between the State and National quarantine authorities at San Francisco, Secretary Gage, after consultation with Surgeon General Wyman to-day, telegraphed to the Collector of Customs at that port to employ a sufficient number of men to enforce the Federal quarantine regulations.

The Marine Hospital Service is laboring earnestly to keep infectious diseases out of the country, and at San Francisco is directing its efforts especially against the bubonic plague, the introduction of which is feared from the Orient. The local quarantine authorities at San Francisco have, it is stated, disregarded the National quarantine regulations, which the Federal authorities believe it is absolutely necessary to enforce.

The Federal quarantine is supported by the Chamber of Commerce and other commercial bodies of San Francisco. Secretary Gage believes that the National authority in regard to quarantine matters is paramount, and by his directions to the Collector at San Francisco the Federal regulations will be enforced against the local authorities.

OPORTO SCHOOLS CLOSED.

OPORTO, Aug. 24.—Owng to the prevalence of the bubonic plague in Oporto, the Prefect of Police has issued an order closing the public schools.

Dr. Heppenez is now on his way here with 2,000 vials of anti-plague serum. He is coming at the request of Princess Eugenie of Oldenburg, President of the Russian Society for Combating the Plague.

LISBON, Aug. 24.—It now appears that the workmen who had recently arrived from Oporto and were supposed to be victims of the bubonic plague are suffering from other disorders.

In an official statement which makes an announcement regarding the condition of the workmen, it is also asserted that, with the exception of Oporto, the entire country is healthy.

THE PLAGUE AT NIU-CHANG.

TIEN-TSIN, China, Aug. 24.—The bubonic plague has appeared at Niu-Chwang. The outbreak is not regarded as serious, but it is feared the disease will spread to Tien-Tsin and other places in North China.

Niu-Chwang is a town and treaty port of the Chinese Empire, Province of Leao-Tong, on the navigable river Llaou, near the Gulf of Pe-che-lee, thirty-five miles south-southwest of Mookden. It has an increasing trade, and exports grains, beans, bean cake, ginseng, deer horns, licorice, and provisions. It has a population of over 60,000.

No Plague at Naples.

Oelrichs & Co., agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, have received from their agent at Naples the following cable dispatch: "Press dispatches false. We know of no plague at Naples. We have made careful inquiry, and give you full authority to contradict the report. The American Consul and Medical Inspector at Naples have cabled same answer to inquiries received."

Twenty Plague Cases in Astrakhan.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—The North German Gazette asserts that there are twenty cases of bubonic plague in Astrakhan, capital of the Russian Government of that name.

THE PERUVIAN REVOLT.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 24.—The Peruvian cruiser Lima arrived at Callao to-day bringing twenty-one prisoners taken in the recent engagement between the Government troops and the insurgents in the Southern districts.

It is reported that the Government forces have defeated the insurgents in the central provinces.

It is now hoped that quiet and order will be speedily restored, as the people at large are not in sympathy with the revolutionary movement.

ALLEGED FORGERS REARRESTED.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—George Saunders, or Stevenson, and Alice A. Jones of Wilkesbarre, Penn., who were arrested on board the Cunard Line steamer Campania, on her arrival at Liverpool last Saturday, charged with an alleged forgery in the United States, were discharged from custody when arraigned in a Liverpool Police Court this morning. No evidence was produced as to the guilt of the prisoners and no instructions were received from Washington as to the disposal of the case.

After their discharge in the police court, however, the man and woman were rearrested and brought to this city, to await the action of the Bow Street Police Court on the arrival of extradition papers from the United States.

When the prisoners were arraigned before a Liverpool Magistrate on the day of their arrest, it was said that the woman's husband was connected with a mining business. She asserted her innocence.

Jokai to Marry an Actress.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Hungarian novelist, Maurus Jokai, now in his seventy-fifth year, is about to marry, according to the Vienna correspondent of The Daily Mail, the Hungarian actress Arabella Nagy, a girl of eighteen.

Railway Disaster in Chile.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 24.—A great railway accident occurred here to-day. An entire passenger train fell into the River Mapocha, which runs through the city, and many lives were lost.

Sultan to Suppress Riff Piracies.

TANGIER, Aug. 24.—The Sultan of Morocco has notified the powers that he is destroying the native boats on the Riff coast and is establishing a gunboat service, in order to protect foreign shipping from piracy.

FIRE DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

In accordance with the orders issued by Fire Chief Croker several weeks ago, the various engine and truck companies in Brooklyn and Long Island City have been changing their names and numbers, with the result that the consolidated department has done away with the conflicting numbers heretofore existing. The Brooklyn Department formerly had over the doors of its firehouses the name Brooklyn Fire Department, and the same was true of Long Island City.

In Brooklyn the numbers correspond with those in New York, so that in the issuance of orders from headquarters some confusion resulted. To do away with this the entire department is now known as the New York Fire Department, and the engine companies in Brooklyn and Long Island City have had 100 added to their numbers, and the truck companies have had fifty added.

The water tower companies, which have maintained a separate organization, have all been merged into the engine companies. The entire change in name and nomenclature will be completed by Oct. 1.

EXTRA CONGRESS SESSION

It May Be Necessary to Provide Funds to Continue the War.

APPROPRIATION IS TOO SMALL

Army Expenses Are $17,000,000 a Month, and the Provision for the Year Is Only $80,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—It took some time to-day to ascertain at the War Department that about everybody in that department was quite ignorant and apparently indifferent about the rate of expenditures by that department and the prospect that the $80,000,000 appropriated last year seems likely to be exhausted before the middle of November.

One officer of experience who expressed astonishment when his attention was directed to the figures, as shown by the daily statement of the condition of the Treasury, said at once that unless the Secretary of War was prepared to authorize expenditures not sanctioned by Congress, and he could get the Secretary of the Treasury to overpay the War Department credit, it will be necessary to call Congress together earlier than December, in order to provide the War Department with money with which to pay troops, buy provisions, and run transports.

There is no question anywhere about the prospect as indicated by the reported expenditures for two months of the fiscal year. Of the $80,000,000 authorized to be spent in twelve months, more than $32,000,000 has been spent up to, but not including, Aug. 24. The rate per month, therefore, promises to be $17,000,000.

Should this expenditure be maintained for five months, the War Department would be out of credit at the Treasury on Dec. 1, and would be nearly $10,000,000 in debt besides.

Another fact has been pointed out by a statistician of the Treasury.

"Your calculations," he said, "are based upon the rate of expenditures for an army of less than 80,000 men. The ten new regiments of volunteers are now a charge against the Treasury, and have been paid for a month. The ten regiments yet to be raised will become a charge in about a month. Then there will be somewhere like 93,000 troops to be fed and clothed and paid.

"The expenses attending their payment will increase the daily and monthly expense of the War Department. The tendency will be, with the expenses of new troops, additional transports for new troops, and extended operations in the Philippines, to run up the rate of maintenance of the army. The two Secretaries may know of a way to authorize the use of money not appropriated, but I do not."

The War Department asked for $144,000,000 to pay the army for a year. Congress would not allow so large an amount. It would not have been enough, as it turns out. The war expenditures are now being conducted at the rate of $200,000,000 a year. If that is kept up the deficit to be met will be for $120,000,000 to carry the army through until next July.

It is intimated at the Treasury Department that the reason for putting off the raising of additional troops was not the ignorance of or indifference to the necessity for reinforcing Otis, but the hesitation to incur expenses so long before Congress could easily meet that the army might go on trust for two or three months.

JONES WILL TAKE THE STUMP.

He Will Speak in Every Part of Ohio—Dislikes Conventions.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 24.—In speaking of his campaign, Mayor Jones said to-day:

"I intend pushing the fight from now on, and will myself speak in every part of the State, traveling four or five days of each week for that purpose. The petitions which I have received cover sixty-five of the eighty-eight counties in the State, and that seems to me a remarkable expression of opinion. I have assurances of assistance on the stump from the Rev. Graham Taylor of Chicago, John S. Crosby of New York, Prof. Frank S. Parsons of Boston, Prof. Herron of the Iowa University, Willis J. Abbot and Herbert N. Casson of New York, Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago; N. O. Nelson of St. Louis, and I expect there will be many more when the campaign is fairly under way."

In reply to an inquiry by a Cincinnati paper whether he would consent to a State convention to put a ticket in the field, or whether he preferred that such nominations be by petition, the Mayor answered:

"I am opposed to conventions. The only way to choose candidates is by direct nomination by the people. Caucuses, conventions, and machines are a positive hindrance to the free expression of the will of the people."

THE VAN SCHAACKS RECONCILED.

Divorce Suit Will Be Withdrawn and Husband Will Forfeit $55,000.

After being separated two years and five months, Florence Palmer Van Schaack and her husband, John C. Van Schaack, have decided to live again under the same roof. The reconciliation was brought about yesterday at Bath Beach, where Mrs. Van Schaack is summering. In a few days her lawyer will withdraw the divorce suit now pending. The husband will forfeit $55,000 left to him by his mother.

John C. Van Schaack is the son of Peter Van Schaack, a Chicago merchant. The couple were married at Pensacola, Fla., March 20, 1888. They lived together in Florida, New Orleans, New York, and Chicago. The husband's father and mother were always opposed to the wife.

Urged by his father, Van Schaack left his wife March 26, 1897. The following Fall the wife sued her father-in-law for $65,000 for alienating the affections of her husband. Nov. 15, 1897, a Brooklyn jury allowed her $55,000 damages, and then the suit was compromised by the father-in-law settling $15,000 on her child, a boy.

Later the wife sued her husband for divorce, naming a Russian Countess as corespondent. This is the suit that will now be withdrawn.

SOCIETY MEN RIDE IN RACES.

Sporting Carnival Opens Auspiciously at Southampton.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 24.—The sporting carnival opened here this afternoon on Dr. T. Gaillord Thomas's field. The programme consisted of pony and gymkhana races. There was a large attendance. Society evidently was bent on making the affair a success, and all the parking spaces were occupied. The inner field was crowded. The most interesting event of the day was the victory of C. Albert Stevens, on Sweetheart, over General, ridden by Francis Newton.

Mr. Stevens rode in excellent form and won by a nose. The horse show proper will begin to-morrow. Among the spectators were John T. Kilbreth, Dr. and Mrs. M. Allen Starr, Dr. and Mrs. Roderick Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Robbins, Harry W. Robbins, Mrs. Harry McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. T. Metcalfe Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Barnes, the Misses Barnes, James B. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Baymar Sands, Miss May E. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney, the Misses Barney, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clark, the Misses Clark, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, Percy R. Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cryder, Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Oakman, and Gen. Thomas Barber.

The results of the different races were as follows:

First Race, Ponies.—First, Cyclone, Chester Griswold, Jr.; second, Badge, Havens Peabody.

Second Race, Saddling.—First, Napoleon, Havens Peabody; second, Molly, Sydney Breese.

Third Race, Juveniles.—First, Molly, Sydney Breese; second, Pickles, J. C. Parrish, Jr.; third, Badger, Havens Peabody.

Fourth Race, Thread and Needle.—First, Mr. Smith, ridden by Mr. Herbert; second, Punch, ridden by Chester Griswold, Jr.

Fifth Race, Galloway.—Won by Albert, ridden by Maxwell Stevenson; second, Good Luck, C. Albert Stevens.

Sixth Race, Friday to Monday to Race.—First, Napoleon, Havens Peabody; second, Molly, Sydney Breese.

Seventh Race, Ponies.—First, Sweetheart, C. Albert Stevens; second, General, Francis Newton.

Eighth Race, Egg and Spoon.—Won by Miss Helen Barney.

Ninth Race, Consolation.—First, Punch, Chester Griswold, Jr.; second, Mr. Smith, Mr. Herbert.

Tenth Race, Watermelon.—Won by Napoleon, Havens Peabody.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 24.—To-morrow evening the much heralded ball to be given by W. K. Vanderbilt will occur at the Newport Golf Club.

The heavy rain which fell this morning postponed a number of outdoor social affairs, including Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's trip to Crescent Park.

Polo playing for this season has been concluded.

Casino registers include Frank E. Ridgley, M. E. McClear, Miss Nuss, Mrs. G. W. Cleaveland, Miss Bertha Cleaveland, and Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Parmenter.

Among the handsomest table decorations which have been used on the yachts this season, were those used on the Valiant Wednesday evening on a table at which thirty guests were seated. They were large Japanese lilies, which appear to be much of a favorite with Mr. Vanderbilt this season, and, with the flowers, the various racing trophies owned by Mr. Vanderbilt were used with pretty effect.

The rehearsals for the amateur performances for the benefit of the Newport hospitals at the Casino next month were resumed this afternoon, the Earl of Yarmouth having returned from New York, where he went to obtain permission from the owners of "The Runaway Girl" to use various portions. Miss Sigsbee, daughter of Capt. Sigsbee of the battleship Texas, will assume the character of Martha in the operetta of "A Creature of Impulse," which was originally assigned to Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt.

The Earl of Yarmouth denies the rumor that he is to take up the stage professionally.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay have decided to remain at their cottage for about four weeks longer, after which they will go to their recently purchased estate known as Harbor Hills, at Mineola, L. I. It is also known that they will return to Newport next season.

M. Thiebaut, Chargé d'Affaires of the French Embassy at Washington, entertained at dinner this evening at the Casino in honor of the Princess Adolphe de Wrede. The guests included James B. Eustis, former Ambassador to France, and Judge Brawley of South Carolina.

Dinners were very numerous this evening; in fact, there were over eighteen, besides the "Dutch treat" dinner dance at Southwick's Grove. Among the cottagers entertaining were Mrs. R. I. Gammell, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Miss C. Ogden Jones, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a luncheon at The Cloister to-day.

Mrs. Ogden Mills will give her first large affair of the season on Sunday evening next, when about fifty guests will be present.

If the cards for Saturday's entertainments continue to be sent out there will be very few of the cottagers who will not either entertain or be entertained on that evening.

Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby gave a luncheon for twenty guests at her cottage, The Chalet. Among those present were Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Braddish Hamilton, Mrs. C. J. Best, Ross R. Winans, Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Mrs. George S. Scott, Mrs. Andrew Dulles, and Mrs. Erwin.

Mrs. George Tiffany and Miss Tiffany are at the La Forge cottage.

The annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Rhode Island will be served at the Casino grill rooms to-morrow evening.

Admiral Sampson did not return to-day as expected.

Nelson Brown of Philadelphia is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan at Stone villa.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane have returned to Lenox.

NEWPORT'S WEEKLY DANCE.

Many Cottagers Attend the Regular Casino Affair.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24.—The Casino dance was again very largely attended this evening, despite the fact that the "Dutch treat" dinner dance took forty-four persons to Southwick's Grove.

The galleries were filled, and on the dancing floor were William K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Robert L. Gerry, J. B. Stokes, the Misses Taylor, Miss Leslie Cotton, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Willoughby, E. H. Bulkeley, F. W. Andrews, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Woollett, Miss Woollett, Fernando Yznaga, Miss Cater, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Miss Lily Oelrichs, Miss King, John Hare Powell, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, W. Hude Neilson, T. F. Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Henry Clews, Jr., Potter Palmer, Jr., Reginald Vanderbilt, Miss Bill Potter, William Cutting, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Kane, Miss Swan, Miss Daisy Pierson, W. S. K. Wetmore, Mrs. George S. Scott, Miss Mason, H. R. Taylor, Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gammell, Miss Virginia Gammell, H. Anthony Dyer, Miss French, Miss Clapp, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Miss Goddard, Miss Scott, G. C. Perkins, Marquis De San Vite, and A. Nelson Lewis.

IN BAR HARBOR SOCIETY.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 24.—A large dinner, followed by a dance, was given at the Malvern to-night by Lewis Niles Roberts. He belongs to the younger Boston set now at Bar Harbor. The affair was a distinct success, and was undoubtedly the most elaborate private entertainment given here this season.

The dinner was given in the new palm garden of the Malvern, and between courses musical selections were rendered. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. Emery, Miss Van Nest, Miss Thomas, Miss Lucy Draper, Mrs. A. D. Weeks, Mrs. Godwin De Castro, Miss Nora Godwin, Miss Willing, Miss Edith Miller, Miss Charlotte Miller, Miss Rae, Miss Beale, Miss Marion Beale, Miss Esther Hare, Miss Dennison, Mrs. Spencer Ervin, Miss Lansing, Count Ambrozey, M. De Strale, M. Alart, J. B. Henderson, Jr., A. Cushman, Dr. Stokes, Charles Richardson, Theodore Bjorksten, Carroll Brent Chilton, Mr. Goodrich, Mr. Jennison, Seldon Bates, Moncure Robinson, Gen. Forsythe, D. Cochran, J. C. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Allison, Mrs. James Potter, Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Prince, Miss Edith Taylor, Miss Laura Whelen, Mrs. W. P. Walley, Mr. and Mrs. George Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beales, Shirley Goddard, Miss Strickland, Miss Morgan, Llewellyn Barry, D. W. C. Falls, and Arden Robbins.

R. Hall McCormick gave a dinner at Mizen Top to-night.

Mrs. J. D. Prince of New York entertained a large party at luncheon at the Fabian cottage to-day. Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri of New York entertained at dinner at Corfield to-night.

Augustus C. Gurnee gave a bachelor's luncheon at his Summer residence to-day.

WILLIAM BIRD, JR., DROWNED.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Aug. 24.—William Bird, Jr., twenty-six years of age, was drowned near the clubhouse here this morning. He left his father's house near the bathing grounds at 10:30 o'clock and went swimming. No one knows how long he was in the water before he was drowned.

He was missed at luncheon, and a man was sent for him. He could not be found, although his clothing was in his locker. It was then supposed he had gotten into a boat and gone sailing in his bathing costume.

This afternoon about 5 o'clock Charles H. Smith of Boston Post Road dived from the float, and against what he thought was a body. He dived again and brought up Bird's body. Drs. Le Barbier and Bullock said he had been dead for hours. It is supposed he was stricken with heart disease when he dived from the float, and was not missed by the other bathers.

His father and mother are in Maine.

ALABAMA RAILROAD BOARD.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 24.—The Birmingham Board of Trade and Freight and Transportation Bureau have formally inaugurated war on the Alabama Railroad Commission. They have declared for the abolition of it as a useless institution. This action was in the form of a resolution adopted at a meeting last night, and today copies of it were sent to all the commercial bodies in Alabama for indorsement.

The merchants object to the present commission because it is appointed by the Governor and paid by the railroads and has not the power to enforce its edicts. They will first seek its abolition, and have decided to ask for the adoption by Alabama of the Georgia Railroad Commission law, which they approve, as the Georgia commission is elected and paid by the people and has the authority to compel obedience to its orders. The movement bids fair to meet with success.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This evening will be marked with a red letter or a white stone in the memory of society. It will be the date of the great ball given by William K. Vanderbilt at Newport. The place chosen for the dance is the Country Club. For a number of years no large private entertainment has been given there, although the great centre room, or "rendezvous," as it is called, was especially designed by Stanford White for this purpose, and, with its gallery, is one of the handsomest ballrooms in this country. Several reasons have been given for the lack of entertainment in this, Newport's most fashionable club. One more potent than the rest was the resolution of its Board of Governors never to allow a dance there after the entertainment which took place within its walls in 1895, and which was food for the gossips for months. In fact, the room was almost ruined by a set of boisterous young men, who gained entrance after the other guests had gone, and who amused themselves by aiming champagne bottles at the walls and the different conspicuous plants. The damage done was such as to compel an entire renovation of the room, and the Governors, who were very indignant, resolved never to allow any entertainment given by a private individual to be held there again. The ban, however, has been removed recently. The room is also very difficult of decoration, but this latter objection has been overcome, and carte blanche has been given by Mr. Vanderbilt to the florists. The occasion will be memorable. Mr. Vanderbilt's entertainments are always handsome and in perfect taste.

***

The Vanderbilt ball will quite overshadow the festivities at Southampton, where yesterday the Horse Show began with pony races. The dance this evening at the Meadow Club will be well attended, as every house is crowded with guests; and although the members of a certain set have deserted the Long Island resort in favor of Newport, there will be enough people there to make it still quite gay, if not as brilliant as the Summer home of the Vanderbilts.

***

Mrs. Oelrichs's excursion and the dance at the Casino were among the events at Newport last evening Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane have returned to Lenox. They will have a series of large house parties during this month. Their younger daughter, Miss Lila Sloane, is in the Adirondacks. The condition of Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes is improving rapidly, and it is hoped that he may be able to be down stairs soon.

***

The terrible tragedy at Seabright which resulted in the taking of three young lives has cast a gloom over that place. At the time the trains were following one another in rapid succession, and, as they were all brought to a sudden halt, many had a view of the unfortunate victims. The crossing has always been considered very dangerous by the Seabright people, and particularly at the hour when the accident occurred, when there is a procession of express trains. Miss Terry and Mrs. Trippe were nieces of the late Antonio Terry, who married Miss Sybil Sanderson. Miss Terry graduated but a short time since from the famous Convent of the Sacred Heart, in Paris. She was a charming girl. Mr. and Mrs. Trippe had taken a cottage next to the life-saving station, near the Rumson Beach Hotel, and there Mr. Trippe in the beginning of the Summer saved the lives of two women who were drowning in the surf near by. The Trippes were very well known in the Roman Catholic set and among the Cuban residents the Del Valles and Yznagas and others who have made New York their home.

***

Quite a number of people sailed in the Fuerst Bismarck yesterday. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. Bowles Colgate, who have been passing their Summer in the White Mountains; Mrs. Arthur J. Caton of Chicago, Col. and Mrs. Sheffield Phelps, and Mr. and Mrs. John Struthers. Among the passengers whose arrival is shortly to be expected, according to cable, are the Princess Hatzfeldt, the adopted daughter of Mr. Collis P. Huntington, and Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, who have been recently in the Engadine.

***

Narragansett is quite busy with golf, and the match game in which Mrs. Butler Duncan will play will take place very shortly. Mr. Creighton Webb has been at Narragansett recently, but now the Webb family has gone to the Adirondacks, as Mr. Walter Webb's condition hardly admits of any hope. Mr. Whitelaw Reid and Mr. Levi P. Morton are yet at their camps in the mountains.

***

From Carlsbad still come the details of much gayety. The Prince and Princess Hussein Kiamil, who are well known to the American residents in Cairo, gave a supper there recently, at which Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Townsend, the Countess de Portales, and Miss Hall were present. All the ladies wore hats and low gowns. A Tziganne orchestra played. Among the other New Yorkers at Carlsbad was Mr. John Cadwallader, who left there this week to pass the month of September at the Scottish moor of a friend. Before his departure he was a guest at the dinner given by Dr. Polk, who also entertained Dr. John S. Billings and Dr. John A. Wyeth.

***

Ostend is simply crowded, and among well-known people there recently were Mrs. Mackay, Mr. Warraner, Mrs. Arthur Paget, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson. At Murren, in the Bernese Oberland, were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Paul, Mr. F. Du Barry, Mr. F. G. Peabody, Gen. and Mrs. Stansfield, and Gen. and Mrs. Barnes. Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Wellman and Mrs. Isaac Seligman and Mr. Neilson Winthrop were at Maloja, in the Engadine, where there has been a flower show and regatta and a golf tournament. Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer left there last week, en route for the United States.

***

Other German and Continental resorts have now their full season. At Baden Baden the International Club gave a ball, at which Mr. Louis Jay led the cotillion. The Prince of Wales is shooting deer near Marienbad as a slight recreation. At Lucerne, where there have been mountain expeditions and whist parties, and even a soap-bubble sociable, there were registered, among other Americans, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson of New York. At the Hotel Mount Rose, at Zermatt, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Vail, who have been stopping there, have done some remarkable Alpine climbing. Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Brownell of Providence are passing the Summer at the same place. Among the latest arrivals in Paris were J. M. Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. John Chadwick, and Mr. G. G. Howland. Mr. Eugene Higgins was in London a fortnight ago, en route for New York.

***

Homburg is of course filled with Americans. Mrs. Christopher Robert is there, and has been entertaining, and among others are Mrs. John A. King and Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel, Mr. Frederic Diodati Thompson, the Baroness Reibnitz, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson Potter. This week brings the general festivities to a close there.

Walker—Graham.

Miss Julia Irving Graham, stepdaughter of Col. Alexander Chisolm, was married to Keitt Pinckney Walker yesterday in Trinity Church Chapel. The bride wore a going-away gown of gray cloth, with facings of turquois blue, and a large hat of white straw, with white plumes. She carried white orchids. Miss Clarke was the maid of honor. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Watson. The best man was Harford Walker, brother of the bridegroom. Only the relatives and intimate friends of the families were present. Among them were Mrs. Keitt Walker, mother of the bridegroom; the Misses Walker, Miss Adey, Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia, Mrs. Henry Pinckney Walker, Miss C. Clifton Walker, Mrs. Livingston Cooper, and Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Price. A breakfast followed at Delmonico's. Mr. and Mrs. Walker will sail to-morrow on the Graf Waldersee for Europe, and will pass the Winter in France and Italy.

De Forest—Brown.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 24.—Miss Amy Brighthurst Brown, youngest daughter of J. Crosby Brown, and Henry Moorhead De Forest, son of Robert W. De Forest of New York, were married this afternoon at Brighthurst, the residence of the bride's parents, on the Orange Mountain. On account of the illness of the bride's mother, only the families of the bride and bridegroom were present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward Caldwell Moore of Providence, R. I., the bride's brother-in-law. Miss May Brown, the bride's sister, was the maid of honor, and Johnson De Forest, brother of the bridegroom, was the best man. The bride wore a gown of white moire antique and point lace, which was her mother's wedding dress.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE.
SEPTEMBER NUMBER CONTAINS:
AMERICA TO-DAY: The Republic and the Empire. William Archer.
(The second of two articles discussing the Rapprochement between the North and the South.)
RUSSIA AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY. Professor Arminius Vambery.
(Prof. Vambery discusses the advantages to Russia to be derived from that undertaking.)
EX LIBRIS: Shakespeare in France. W. E. Henley.
(Treating of the lack of appreciation of Shakespeare in France.)
PICTORAL PHILATELY. Ernest C. Fincham.
(With reproductions of United States and Foreign Postage Stamps.)
THE ROBBER AND THE BURGLAR. E. Nesbit.
(With Illustrations by Lewis Baumer.)
UNDERNEATH; A Story of the Days to Come. H. G. Wells.
(With Illustrations by Edmund J. Sullivan.)
ONE DAY Ella Wheeler Wilcox.
(Illustrated by Herbert Cole.)
"WHILE THE LAMP H

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Exge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Sutro Bros. & Co.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
26 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
Carefully Selected
Investment Securities
Recommended.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

HAVEN & STOUT
Bankers and Brokers.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange.
N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Offices:
302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Date August 16, 1897.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest with the sinking fund added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK in NEW YORK CITY, at three o'clock P. M., on the 28th day of August, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice-President,
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated July 17, 1889.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17th, 1899, it will receive the sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a price not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-six 88-100 dollars, ($52,226.88.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at 12 o'clock noon on the 28th day of August, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

To the holders of American Steel Barge Company First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, dated January 1, 1899:
Notice is hereby given that the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, and will be redeemed at 105 and accrued interest upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, New York, N. Y. The bonds to be redeemed and paid are as follows: 41, 96, 171, 175, 176, 177, 197, 209, 229, 308, 319, 330, 398, 437, 446, 452, 464, 468, 472, 486, 679, 694, 713, 749, 768, 901, 952, 955, 1,078, 1,377, 1,405, 1,424.
Said above-mentioned bonds will cease to draw interest on September 5, 1899.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $8,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF R. R. CO.
AND ITS TERMINAL COMPANIES.

To the Holders of the Bonds and Stocks of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company,
AND
To the Holders of the Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have prepared a plan of reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and for the acquisition by said reorganized company of the stocks of the terminal companies, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Provident Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank of New York, and the Guardian Trust Company of Chicago, depositories of the committee from which full particulars and details can be obtained. Briefly stated, the plan provides for the formation of a new company, which will acquire all the property of the existing Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, and the whole, or at least a majority, of the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company, and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, thus bringing the whole system under one ownership and management.

The new company will issue the following securities:

First Mortgage fifty-year four per cent. Gold Bonds.....$30,000,000

To be secured upon all the property now of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company, and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company.

Preferred Stock, four per cent. non-cumulative $20,000,000
Common Stock $30,000,000

These securities will be appropriated approximately as follows, besides payment in cash of coupon due April 1, 1899:

Bonds:
For the conversion of the existing First Mortgage Bonds of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, at the rate of $700 in new bonds for $1,000 of present bonds.....$18,000,000
To be sold for cash requirements of new Company. These bonds have been underwritten at 85 per cent.. 3,000,000
To be reserved for future requirements of new Company..... 9,000,000
Total $30,000,000

Preferred Stock:
To holders of present mortgage bonds, at rate of $400 for each $1,000 of said bonds $9,600,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Company, at 75 per cent. of new stock for each share of existing stock..... 3,562,500
To participating stockholders, or the Syndicate who may pay $10 with or upon each share of the present Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, stock 2,400,000
Reserved for future requirements. 4,437,500
Total issue.....$20,000,000

Common Stock:
To participating shareholders, or those who may pay $10 per share as above $24,000,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company at 25 per cent..... 1,187,500
Reserved for future requirements.. 4,812,500
Total issue.....$30,000,000

A Voting Trust, to continue five years, to better secure an independent administration of the property, has been provided for, and Stock Trust certificates will be issued for the Preferred and Common Stock, as above mentioned.

The Reorganization Committee has arranged for the control of a majority of the capital stock of the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, and it is intended to retire the bonds secured upon the terminal properties by the issue of a 3½ per cent. terminal bond, secured upon said terminals and guaranteed, if found desirable, by the new company. Such new bonds will be based upon and restricted to the earnings of said terminal properties as they may be ascertained upon future operation.

The bonds to be sold and payments for new stock, which shall not be made by participating stockholders, have been underwritten, and the sum of $4,950,000 will thus be provided for the cash requirements as specified in said plan, and which is believed to be amply sufficient therefor.

The holders of the various securities above named may become parties to the reorganization agreement by depositing their securities in either of the following depositories:

Provident Life and Trust Co., Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank, New York; Guardian Trust Co., Chicago,

ON OR BEFORE THE TWENTIETH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1899, FOR WHICH NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT IN USUAL FORM WILL BE ISSUED.

NO DEPOSIT OF SECURITIES WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER THAT DATE EXCEPT UPON SUCH TERMS AS THE UNDERSIGNED MAY IMPOSE.

The proposed plan has been prepared by the committee with the approval and co-operation of the holders of large amounts of the securities affected thereby, whose recommendation to their fellow security holders to promptly accept said plan will be found attached to the printed plan and agreement, which can be obtained from either of the depositories or from the undersigned.

Dated Philadelphia, August 17th, 1899.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman.
A. HECKSCHER (New York),
HERMAN SIELCKEN (New York),
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
SILAS W. PETIT,
WINTHROP SMITH,
WILLIAM EDENBORN (Chicago),
MAX PAM (Chicago),
Committee.
LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE,
No. 117 West Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, DONNELLY & GLENNON,
Rookery Building, Chicago.
READ & Avenue Trust Co.,
No. 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Counsel for Reorganization Committee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.

In view of the early reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Co., of which system your property is an essential part and in consideration of the fact that it is proposed to appropriate out of earnings a sum sufficient to meet some extraordinary expenditures, thereby imperiling the payment of the interest on your Bonds, it is deemed of the utmost importance that Bondholders should unite for mutual protection.

Therefore the undersigned, representing a majority of the issue, ask you to join them, by depositing your Bonds with The Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, on or before the 1st of September, 1899.

Negotiable certificates will be issued to depositors.

Copies of the Bondholders' agreement can be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or of either one of the Bondholders' Committee.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, July 27, 1899.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R.

To the holders of General Mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad.

The Master having fixed August 29th, 1899, for proving up bonds in New York City under the order of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio,

Notice is hereby given that all general mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Railroad Company claiming prior lien will be proved up before said Master if deposited under the agreement of November 19th, 1898, with the **NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY,** 100 Broadway, ON OR BEFORE AUGUST 28, 1899.

Dated New York, August 24, 1899.

Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE, Chairman,
No. 30 Broad St., New York.
CHAS. S. HINCHMAN,
902 Provident Building, Philadelphia.
JOS. F. RANDOLPH,
No. 15 Broad St., New York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 5% Bonds of the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company:

Default having been made in the payment of the interest coupon due May 1st, 1899, on the above bonds, the owners of a majority of said bonds have requested the undersigned, acting as a Committee, to take such proceedings as shall seem necessary for the full protection of themselves and such other holders of said bonds as may join with them.

The Guaranty Trust Company, No. 30 Nassau St., New York City, will act as depositary, and will issue negotiable receipts to depositors.

All deposits must be made on or before Sept. 15th, 1899.

Copies of said agreement may be obtained from said Trust Company, or upon application to counsel to the Committee.

Dated New York, Aug. 10, 1899.
WILLIAM L. BULL,
R. SOMERS HAYES,
JOHN GREENOUGH,
Committee.
AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Counsel, 32 Liberty St., New York.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK ZINC CO.
CAPITAL $700,000

Divided into 28,000 shares, par value $25.00 each.
Full Paid and Non-Assessable.
9000 shares are offered for public subscription at par.
Directors.
James H. Eckels, Ex-Comptroller of Currency and President of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
Joseph B. Bartram, of Bartram Bros., Merchants, New York City.
Charles M. Dodson, of Weston Dodson & Co., Miners and Shippers of Coal, Bethlehem, Pa.
Charles S. Hamlin, Ex-Assistant Sec'y U. S. Treasury, Boston, Mass.
Charles M. Howlet, Capitalist, Providence, Rhode Island.
N. S. Possons, President of the Equity Savings & Loan Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
James L. Wolcott, of Hughes & Wolcott, Dover, Delaware.
Terms of Payment: 5% on application, 5% on allotment, 90% on or before Sept. 2d, 1899.

This company now owns 147 acres of Zinc ore land in the Missouri-Kansas District, upon which there are 8 mills that produced last year 44,377,630 pounds of Zinc ore.

Mr. Nicholson, the well-known engineer, who has examined this property and the books of the company now operating it, says: "The net earnings of this company will be over $125,000 per year, and there is actually in sight at one mill $800,000 worth of ore." He also states that the property is one of the best he has examined in this district.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY 1% MONTHLY DIVIDENDS AND CARRY A LARGE AMOUNT TO SURPLUS THAT WILL BE DIVIDED QUARTERLY AMONG ITS SHAREHOLDERS.

Full engineer's report and photographs of the mills and property can be seen at our offices.
Copies of prospectus giving particulars can be had on application.

COLLEY & CO.,
7 Wall St., New York.
50 Devonshire St., Boston.
49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
Transfer Agents, New York International Banking & Trust Co.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company in the Monadnock Block, No. 100 Jackson Boulevard, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Thursday, the 7th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of consenting to and concurring in the creation of indebtedness of the company, and the issue and disposal of bonds to be known as this company's three per cent. refunding fifty-year gold bonds, to be dated as of October 1, 1899, to be due October 1, 1949, and to bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal and interest payable in gold coin, for the principal authorized amount of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000.) The proceeds of such bonds are to be used in funding the company's indebtedness and procuring funds for completing, furnishing, improving, operating, or maintaining its railroads or extensions thereof. There will also be submitted at such meeting for the consent and concurrence of the stockholders the proposition to execute a mortgage of the company's corporate property and franchises, etc., to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as Trustee, to secure the payment of said issue of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000,) face value of bonds, with power to issue additional bonds under said mortgage as may be hereafter duly authorized by the stockholders. The form of such mortgage as prepared by the general solicitor of the company will also be submitted for approval.

For the above purpose the stock transfer books of the company will be closed August 20th at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened September 8, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated Chicago, Ill., June 27, 1899.
By order of the Vice President and Board of Directors. ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of the HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary,
Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
St Louis, Mo., August 23, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 3, 1899, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 2, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

New York, August 18, 1899.
STANDARD ROPE AND TWINE COMPANY.
ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of this Company will be held at its principal office, 68 Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J., on the 19th of September, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing three Directors and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from close of business August 25th to opening of business September 19, 1899.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSEPH G. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, September 23d, 1899.

The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, 31st of August, and reopened on Monday, 25th of September.
JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.

Treasurer's Office, New York, August 15, 1899.

For the purpose of a special meeting of the stockholders of this company, to be held on Wednesday, the 27th of September next, at one o'clock P. M., the transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 25th inst., and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Friday, the 1st of September next.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of the company, payable October 25, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Tuesday, September 26, 1899.

The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, at 10 A. M.
THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Co.,
40 Wall St., New York, Aug. 10, 1899.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of one (1) per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable Sept. 8, to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 31st. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from Sept. 1st to Sept. 8th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

The Mexican Northern Railway Co., New York Office, 27 William Street.
August 7th, 1899.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend (No. 31) of one per cent., payable September 2nd, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed August 15th, at 3 P. M., and reopened September 5th.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Sec'y.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, August 25, 1899, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1st, and will reopen Sept. 1st, at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Sec'y.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17th, 1899.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.

The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

JENKINS & MATTSON.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of Jenkins & Mattson has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES W. JENKINS will continue the business heretofore carried on at No. 1,307 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, and has authorized the firm name in liquidation.

Dated New York, August 18, 1899.
CHARLES W. JENKINS,
W. FRANK MATTSON.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 24	654,951
To date this year	118,399,495
Corresponding date last year	66,966,888

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 24	$3,244,500
To date this year	$647,621,970
Corresponding date last year	$552,325,930

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at 6 months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	½	Federal Steel	½
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	⅜	Federal Steel pf.	⅝
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Ft. Worth & D. C.	3
Anaconda	½	Glucose Sugar	⅝
Am. Tin Plate	3¼	Great Northern	1
Am. Linseed pf.	½	Iowa Central pf.	3
Balt. & Ohio	½	K. C., P. & G.	2
Brook. Rapid Tran.	⅝	Laclede Gas	1
Canada Southern	½	Met. W. Side, Chic.	¾
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Met., W. S., C. pf.	1
Chic. & East Ill.	3	Met. Street Ry.	3
Chic. & East Ill. pf.	1½	Minn. & St. L.	⅜
Chic., Ind. & L. pf.	1½	Minn. & St. L. pf.	½
Chic. & Northwest	⅞	Mo., K. & T. 2d	½
Clev., C., C. & St. L.	1½	National Steel	½
Clev., L. & Wheel. pf.	2½	N. Y., O. & W.	1
Clev. & Pitts.	4⅜	Northern Pacific	⅛
Col. & Hock. C. & I.	⅝	People's Gas	⅛
Col. Midland	1¾	Pressed Steel Car	⅛
Col. Midland pf.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Col. South. 1st pf.	1¼	Reading 2d pf.	⅞
Den. & R. G. pf.	¾	St. Paul & Duluth	4½
Des M. & Ft. Dodge	½	So. Pacific	⅝
Detroit Gas	2	Union Pacific	⅜
Dul., S. S. & A.	⅝	Union Pac. pf.	⅝
D., S. S. & A. pf.	2	Wells-Fargo Ex.	1
Erie 2d pf.	½	Wis. Central pf.	1¼
Erie Tel. & Tel.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Ref.	1¼	Evans. & T. Haute	1
Am. Tel. & Cable	2¼	Ill. Central	½
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	⅛
Chi. Con. Trac.	⅛	National Lead	½
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	⅛	National Starch	⅝
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	Pacific Mail	½
Con. Tobacco	1⅞	St. L. Southwest	⅝
Con. Tobacco pf.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Con. Gas	½	St. L. & S. F. pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2¼
Del., Lack. & West.	1	Texas Pacific	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	1	Peoria & East. 1st	1
Col. Mid. 2-4s	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Iowa Central 1st	1⅞	Stand. R. & T. Inc.	1
Oreg. Short L., Inc. B	1	Wabash deb., A	1

Bonds Declined.

Or. R. & Nav. 1st 6s.	1	T. C. & I., Debar 6s.	1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

A dividend market. So veterans in Wall Street are describing that which now develops. In many ways the characterization is warranted. In the railway world no element is more conspicuous than the tendency toward larger dividend disbursements. Earnings reaching marvelous records make better payments possible. And just now there is a long list of corporations whose shareholders have basis for the expectation of more liberal distributions.

It is no longer a rule in American railway finance to have the legitimacy of dividends in doubt. The rule, upon the contrary, is that dividends paid are much more than earned. Changes that have come to pass in this respect are among those most healthful in American corporation development.

Of course, here and there are exceptions intruding. Occasionally comes the disclosure that old-fashioned bad precedents are followed—as not long ago was made uncomfortably clear in the affairs of the Lake Erie and Western property—but instances of the sort are relatively few. Openness in railway finance, intelligibility in railway bookkeeping, are current customs far advanced. The venerable joke of the St. Louis bookkeeper is heard no more.

It is thus because of the clear showing that new dividends are being earned and that old dividends are being more than earned that much Wall Street confidence develops. The list is large of railroads reorganized from bankruptcy into prosperity which now can show substantial dividend surpluses—not for preferred shares merely, but for subordinate common stocks. The Northern Pacific is one example of the revolution that good times and good management have worked. Union Pacific is similarly in evidence. Atchison is not less a gratifying illustration. Southern Pacific, with its relations readjusted and its scope much widened, is disclosing the same cheerful record. What has come to pass in these railways and others like them—marvelous all—can now be certified by dividend disbursements beyond most sanguine expectations.

As railway statement after railway statement gets on record, each successive exhibit growing bigger and bigger, investment confidence is natural enough. Practically every well-managed railway stands in a satisfactory situation, exemplifying material improvement. After years of hard times, railway managers are able to be liberal with security holders who sturdily bore the brunt from the Baring panic forward.

Dispatches in to-day's newspapers illustrate the developing dividend policy as it is adopted in New England—the Boston and Maine raising its rate from 6 to 7 per cent. And within the week the same illustration has been recorded in another section by the Chesapeake and Ohio's entrance upon the dividend list. These are not the most significant of current examples; they happen merely to be the latest. Others are close at hand. The great Granger systems are likely to lead the further way. Some may increase regular rates, while others will prefer to declare "extra" allowances. Throughout the railway world the same policy will largely provide an inspiriting record, and on the basis of such prospects there is warrant for rating Wall Street's current situation as a "dividend market."

***

In some quarters, where exceptional factors operate, dividend changes are not advances—yesterday providing an effective illustration in action by the Directors of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York. Three months ago that corporation's dividend was at the rate of 8 per cent. per year. Then it was cut to a 6 per cent. rate. Yesterday there was a further reduction to the rate of 4 per cent. per year—half the amount prevailing previous to the June quarter.

This is bad for holders of Consolidated Gas shares, their revenues dwindling to where, at the current market price of Consolidated stock, they receive barely more than 2 per cent. per year on their investment.

But this does not stand in the way of better sentiment among investors based on better dividend prospects for the very great majority of corporations whose securities are held by the public. New York's gas war is not a new discovery; the sacrifices of revenue that war imposes are not surprising disclosures: there would be little astonishment even if it were shown that the 1 per cent. quarterly dividend yesterday declared was not earned. Managers of the great local gas company figure as influential interests in the Lackawanna Railroad, where the habit of eking out dividends by drafts on surplus has not been disguised. So altogether exceptional, however, is the Consolidated Gas incident that it will be no dampener of the public's confidence that Wall Street is to have a better security market because securities are generally to have better dividends.

PROSPERITY IS TELLING.

Northern Pacific common stock was a winner of applause in yesterday's market. It rose to 57½, and at the close, ignoring raids, it held its top-notch figure. An increased dividend on this stock is to be declared. The property's earnings were far beyond official estimates, and the straightforward declaration of Mr. James J. Hill that harmony is absolute in the Northwest inspires investment confidence. Announcements soon to be made as to Northern Pacific plans—including Wisconsin Central absorption—will be inspiriting.

DOWN GO GAS DIVIDENDS.

Wall Street yesterday was taken by surprise through dividend action upon the part of the Directors of the Consolidated Gas Company, the meeting which Wall Street had scheduled for Friday being held a day in advance.

The quarterly dividend upon the company's capital stock was reduced to 1 per cent. Last June the rate was reduced from 2 per cent. per quarter to 1½—from an 8 to a 6 per cent. annual rate.

Yesterday's cut was not unanticipated, and even if the dividend had been altogether passed Wall Street would not have been much surprised. There had even been official forecasts of the abolition of the dividend.

On the Stock Exchange there was considerable activity in Consolidated shares, and when the reduction to a 4 per cent. annual rate was made public there was a quick rally—a not unusual illustration of shorts rushing to cover on the theory that the bad news being out, uncertainty being over, it was wise to cover. But the rule did not hold. The final price was practically the lowest of the day. Much the greater part of the trading in the stock represented room-trading speculation. There were few signs of liquidation upon the part of investors. There was no sign of buying for such account.

Wall Street has been recently much treated to announcements that the local gas war is in course of settlement. On that account interest centres in the following statement made yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES by a Director of the Consolidated Gas Company:

"There is nothing new to say in the matter. There has been no settlement. The war is still on, and there is every indication that it will continue for some time to come. How long or how short a time that will be I cannot say.

"In the meantime the small stockholders of the other companies are suffering, while the men at the heads of those companies are fighting for speculative reasons."

ANTHRACITE PROSPECT.

President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, speaking of the outlook in the coal trade, said yesterday:

"Coal prices are low here at present, and trading is dull, but elsewhere trade is very promising. The outlook, however, for later in the season not only here but throughout the country is good."

HOW A PROPERTY CAN GROW.

Apropos of the new activity and strength in Wisconsin Central securities, incidental to rumors of a contest between the Northern Pacific and Illinois Central systems for control of the property, an authority writes the following for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, the lines composing the Wisconsin Central system earned full interest on the bonds of the new company and at the rate of about 2¾ per cent. on the preferred stock. For the year ended June 30, 1899, the earnings will show equivalent to nearly 3½ per cent. on the preferred stock.

"The Reorganization Committee states in its plan officially that the savings to be inaugurated by the new company, and the saving in car mileage to foreign lines, due to additional equipment acquired, will bring the earnings up at a minimum to the equivalent of full dividends on the preferred stock and fully one-half of 1 per cent. on the common.

"The Wisconsin Central system has hitherto always been operated under great disadvantages, as it has been composed of ten different companies, all separate organizations, and all very frequently pulling in different directions.

"The lake terminal at Manitowoc during the receivership was never fully developed. The iron ore lands, near Lake Superior, and the traffic, therefore, were considerably neglected. The terminal contracts at different points were also very onerous, and within the past thirty days, since the new organization has taken hold, some of these arrangements have been modified to great advantage. In one of the terminal cities, for instance, a considerable amount of property has been bought, which will increase business and at the same time decrease rents at that point over $25,000.

"There cannot be the slightest doubt about the ability of the Wisconsin Central Company to earn and pay regularly full dividends on the preferred and, even in poor years, a fair surplus for the common stock.

"The Northern Pacific system, which has been very aggressively managed, terminates at St. Paul and Ashland on Lake Superior, which two points are the termini of the Wisconsin Central system. The Wisconsin Central is the only railroad formerly owned by the Northern Pacific system which has not been taken over by the present Northern Pacific Company, and, considering the aggressiveness of Mr. Mellen, it is not in the least unlikely that the two lines will ultimately come together again, particularly in view of the aggressiveness of the Union Pacific system, and of the construction of additional lines by the other Western roads into the Northwest. It would almost seem necessary for the Northern Pacific to have its own line into Chicago."

ADVANTAGES OF A SURPLUS.

"Missouri Pacific ought to accumulate a cash surplus—a big one—before beginning to pay out dividends. It pays to be financially strong. Stockholders will be just as well content to see the company's resources expand as to receive a dividend which might not be absolutely sure to be permanent."

Such are the views of Director Russell Sage.

HOW THE WEST IS BUYING.

Corn crop conditions are what Atchison enthusiasts make much of. Kansas and Nebraska will this year, they say, double the traffic that has been the average of recent years. William J. Bryan's town of Lincoln, Neb., according to one of its own bankers, has bought so far this year over $1,000,000 more Eastern manufactured goods than during any recent entire year. Westbound traffic—the traffic that pays best—rushes.

SOFT COAL IMPROVEMENT.

Chesapeake and Ohio's old fashion of showing up early in an improving market begins again to be displayed. It was both prominent and strong yesterday—reflecting to some extent the important progress made in a satisfactory settlement of soft coal trade problems, whereby Chesapeake & Ohio will be one of the chief profiters. Reports from important sources revive, too, of the plans for an amalgamation of the Chesapeake system with the Three Cs.

THE WEST IS RUSHING.

Southern Pacific earnings for the months of June and July increased over $1,400,000. They will soon be announced officially.

AN ATCHISON CALCULATION.

Colorado Midland shares were active and strong in yesterday's market, reflecting progress made at a conference held in Wall Street looking to a new control of the property.

A Director of the Atchison company says: "The Midland can be made to pay dividends almost immediately under proper conditions"—which means, perhaps, Atchison "conditions."

NEW ALLIES.

New and important interests are to be given representation in the Board of Directors of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railway, a fact accounting for the recent smart advances in the company's securities.

HELPING INSIDERS GET STOCK.

Attacks upon Tennessee Coal and Iron resulted yesterday in a reaction in quotations. But the market seemed to be equipped with buying orders to take the stock on a substantial scale at the concessions. The earnings of the property are breaking all records.

"NOTHING TO WORRY ABOUT."

One of the odd features of the current market development appears in the lagging of the Vanderbilt stocks. Some bear oracles make much of this, professing to discern signs that important interests are not in sympathy with the market's improvement. Yet Mr. William K. Vanderbilt this week has said to a friend:

"We have nothing to worry about—everything to rejoice over. We are in the gre

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks —Thursday, Aug. 24, 1899.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17½	17⅝	400	Am. Car & Foundry	17½	17⅝	17½	17½	+ ½
66	66½	100	Am. Car & Found. pf.	66	66⅞	66	66	+ ⅛
38¼	38½	900	American Steel Hoop	38½	38½	38¼	38½	+ ¾
83⅝	83⅞	470	Am. Steel Hoop pf	83¾	84	83⅝	83⅞	+ ⅛
44¼	44½	1,800	American Cotton Oil	45	45	44¼	44½	— ⅛
43½	43¾	800	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	43¾	44	43½	43¾	+ ¼
91	91¼	1,480	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	91⅜	92	91¼	91¼	— ⅛
66⅝	67	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66⅞	+ ⅛
141	143	100	American Express	141	142	141	141	+ ¼
5⅜	6½	350	Am. Spirits Mfg.	142⅞	142⅞	142⅞	142⅞	— ¼
57⅜	57¾	2,150	Anaconda	6	6	6	6	.....
57	57¼	2,400	Am. Steel & Wire	57⅝	57½	57¼	57⅜	+ ⅛
98	98½	700	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	57½	57½	57⅛	57¼	+ ½
154⅞	155¼	15,612	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ¼
99	101½	100	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	156½	156⅝	154¾	155	— ¼
42½	43	700	American Tin Plate	100	100	100	100	— 2¼
128⅝	128¾	72,335	American Tobacco	42½	42⅞	42⅜	42⅞	+ ⅛
144	147½	70	American Tobacco pf.	129⅞	131½	128	128¼	— ⅝
11½	12	225	American Tobac. pf.	144¾	145½	144¾	145½	.....
55	56	1,810	American Linseed	11½	11½	11½	11½	.....
23½	23⅝	6,410	American Linseed pf.	54⅝	55	54½	55	+ ½
67½	67⅝	32,430	At., T. & S. F.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
57	57¼	4,085	At., T. & S. F. pf.	67⅞	68¼	67⅞	67½	+ ½
74¾	74⅞	2,030	Baltimore & Ohio	57	57	57	57	— ⅛
104	104¼	36,755	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	75	75	56⅝	57	+ ½
31	32	152	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	103¾	105⅜	103¾	104⅛	+ ⅛
54½	55	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	32	32	32	32	+ ⅛
97½	97½	100	Canada Southern	54½	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
59½	60	200	Canadian Pacific	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ ¼
20⅜	20½	24,080	Central Pacific	50	50	50	50	+ ⅛
50	55	240	Chesapeake & Ohio	29	29¾	28⅝	29¼	+ ⅛
136⅝	136⅞	3,800	Chicago Con. Traction	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	+ ⅛
128	130	700	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	137¼	137⅜	136⅜	136⅜	+ ⅛
155⅝	156	100	Chicago & East. Ill.	83	83	82	83	+ ⅛
77⅝	78	4,750	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	127½	127½	127½	127½	+ ⅛
87	88½	1,226	Chicago Great West.	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
96¼	96½	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A.	77½	77⅜	77	77⅜	+ ⅛
10¼	10½	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf. B.	38½	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
40	42	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	96½	96½	96	96	— ⅛
134¼	134⅜	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	42⅜	42⅜	42	42	— ½
162½	163	12,710	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	134⅝	135⅛	134	134¼	+ ⅛
120	121	400	Chicago & Northw.	163½	163¾	163¼	163⅜	+ ⅛
13⅞	14½	12,381	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	120¼	120⅞	120⅛	120⅛	+ ⅛
45	46	300	Chicago Term. Trans.	14	14	14	14	— ¼
58	58¼	10	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	45	45	45	45	.....
98¼	99½	2,750	C., C., C. & St. L.	58⅝	58¾	58	58	— ⅛
43	45	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99	99	99	99	+ ⅛
187	190	510	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	41	42½	41	42½	+ ⅛
52	52¼	478	Cleveland & Pittsburg.	189	189	189	189	+ 2½
8	8¼	1,600	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	53	53	52	52¼	+ 4⅝
21¾	21½	8,152	Colorado Midland	6½	8¼	6⅜	8	— ⅛
5⅝	6	5,420	Colorado Midland pf.	19⅝	19⅞	19	19⅝	+ 1⅜
47½	48	1,410	Colorado Southern	5⅞	6	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
18	18¼	2,125	Col. Southern 1st pf.	550	550	550	550	+ ⅛
18	19	710	Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss.	47	48¼	47	48	+ ¼
48	48¾	23,210	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	18¾	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
98	98½	7,125	Continental Tobacco	19	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
175½	175⅝	14,115	Continental Tobac. pf.	48¾	50¾	48	48	+ ⅛
123	124¾	550	Consolidated Gas	99⅞	99⅞	98¼	98¼	— ⅝
174½	175	800	Delaware & Hudson	175½	178½	175⅜	175⅝	+ ⅛
24⅜	24½	4,085	Del., Lack. & West.	124	125	124	124⅝	+ ⅛
78⅝	78¾	6,180	Denver & R. G.	176	176	175	175	— ⅛
20⅜	21¼	1,400	Denver & R. G. pf.	24⅞	24⅞	24½	24½	+ ⅛
.....	.....	700	D., M. & Ft. Dodge	78¾	78⅞	78	78⅝	+ ⅛
5⅜	6	2,150	Detroit City Gas	20	21½	20	21½	+ ⅛
15⅝	15⅞	5,455	Dul., S. S. & At.	99½	99½	99	99	— ⅛
14⅜	14⅞	300	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	5¼	6¼	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
38¾	39⅞	1,500	Erie	14	16½	14	15½	+ ⅛
19½	20¾	450	Erie 1st pf	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
99¾	101	400	Erie 2d pf	40	40	39	39½	+ ⅛
43½	44	200	Erie Tel. & Tel.	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
59	59¼	1,950	Evans. & T. H.	99	100¾	99	100¾	+ 1½
81½	82	200	Federal Steel	44	44	44	44	— ⅛
27	27½	100	Federal Steel pf.	59	59¼	59	59	+ ⅛
124	124½	300	Ft. Worth & D. C.	81½	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	+ ⅛
64½	65½	110	Ft. Worth & R. G.	20	20	20	20	.....
167	168	200	General Electric	27	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
29¼	29½	1,430	Goose Sugar Ref.	124⅜	124⅝	124	124	+ ⅛
63¼	63⅝	880	Great Northern pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½	+ ⅛
115⅞	116	400	Hocking Valley	168	168	168	168	+ ⅛
38	38½	2,400	Hocking Valley pf.	29	29¾	29	29¾	+ ⅛
16⅜	17	110	Illinois Central	64	64	63¾	63¾	+ ⅛
15	15¼	5,970	International Paper	116	116¼	116	116	+ ⅛
61¾	62	2,970	International Silver	39	39	38	38¼	+ ⅛
11½	12	900	Iowa Central	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
59	60	1,720	Iowa Central pf.	14¾	15¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
21	21¾	100	K. C., Ft. S. & Gulf.	59	62	59	59	+ ⅛
79½	80½	510	Laclede Gas	11½	12½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
81⅞	82	6,625	Lake Erie & Western.	57⅜	59	57⅜	59	+ ⅛
113	113½	5,525	Lake Erie & West. pf.	21	21	21	21	.....
15½	16	1,258	Louisville & Nashville.	80	80	80	80	+ ⅛
58½	60	100	Manhattan Con	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	+ ⅛
205	205¼	825	Met., West Side Chi. pf.	113½	114¼	111½	113¼	+ ⅛
15¼	15½	720	Met. West Side Chi. pf.	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	5¾	6,390	Met. Street Railway	204	205¼	204	205	+ ⅛
77	77⅜	3,000	Mexican National ctfs.	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
97½	98	200	Mexican National	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
25	25¼	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	75½	76	75⅞	75½	+ ⅛
98	98¾	14	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	97¾	98	97¾	98	+ ⅛
41¾	41⅞	3,660	Mo., Kan. & Texas	23¼	24	23¼	24	+ ⅛
50½	50¾	6,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	137⅛	138	137⅛	137⅝	+ ⅛
45½	46¼	27,345	Missouri Pacific	41¼	42	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
182	184½	1,000	Mobile & Ohio	50¾	51½	50½	50⅝	+ ⅛
47¼	47⅞	40	Morris & Essex	173	173	173	173	+ ⅛
32¾	33¼	10	National Biscuit Co.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ⅛
2½	2⅝	400	National Biscuit Co. pf.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ⅛
5	5¼	20	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs.	33	33	32½	32½	+ ⅛
56	56¼	100	National Starch	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
97¾	98	700	National Steel	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
119	119¼	100	National Steel pf.	55½	56¼	55½	56	+ ⅛
138¼	138⅞	950	New Jersey Central	98	98	98	98	+ ⅛
70	75	50	New York Central	119¾	119⅞	119¼	119¾	+ ⅛
27¾	28	30,520	N. Y. C. & S. L. 1st pf.	138⅞	139	138½	138½	+ ⅛
27⅜	27¾	13,314	N. Y., Ont. & West.	72	72	72	72	+ ⅛
73	73½	1,295	Norfolk & Western	27⅝	28	27½	28	+ ⅛
57⅜	57¾	23,730	Norfolk & West. pf.	27⅜	28	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
78¼	78¾	2,600	Northern Pacific	73⅜	73⅝	72⅞	73¼	+ ⅛
45½	46¼	400	Northern Pacific pf.	57	57½	56⅞	57¼	+ ⅛
47	47¼	1,000	Pacific Coast	78¼	78½	77⅞	78¼	+ ⅛
135¾	136	2,490	Pacific Mail	47½	47½	47	47⅜	+ ⅛
120¾	120⅝	8,470	Pennsylvania R. R.	47¾	47¾	47	47	+ ⅛
77⅜	77½	400	People's Gas Chicago	136¼	136¼	135¾	136	+ ⅛
59	60	200	P., C. C. & St. Louis.	120	121	119¾	120⅝	+ ⅛
89	89½	200	Pressed Steel Car.	77½	77½	77⅜	77⅜	+ ⅛
157½	159	285	Pressed Steel Car pf.	59	59½	59	59⅛	+ ⅛
23	23¼	3,720	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ ⅛
63¾	63⅞	28,375	Reading	158½	159¼	158½	158½	+ ⅛
35	35¼	6,874	Reading 1st pf.	22⅞	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
15¾	15⅞	100	Reading 2d pf.	62¾	63¼	62¼	62⅝	+ ⅛
71⅞	72	1,500	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	35⅜	35⅜	34⅞	35⅛	+ ⅛
37⅜	38¼	100	St. Louis & San Fran.	15⅛	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
16⅜	17¼	325	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
38¼	38½	300	St. Louis Southw.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
64	65	3,300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	17⅜	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
39¼	39¾	650	St. Paul & Duluth.	39	39	38½	38½	+ ⅛
122	123	15,040	Southern Pacific	63½	65	60¼	62¼	+ ⅛
54½	54¾	4,850	Southern Railway	40	40	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
88	89	2,950	Southern Railway pf.	13	13	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
94¾	95	110	Standard R. & T.	54⅜	54⅝	54¼	54¼	+ ⅛
21⅝	21⅞	12,085	Tenn. Coal & Iron	87⅞	88⅜	87⅞	88⅜	+ ⅛
33¼	33½	14,500	Texas Pacific	97	97	96¾	96¾	+ ⅛
83	85	475	Union Bag & Paper	22½	23	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
47¼	47⅜	219	Union Bag & Paper pf.	33	33¼	33	33¼	— ⅛
70	71	11,885	Union Pacific	84	84	83¾	84	— ¼
104¾	104¾	6,260	Union Pacific pf.	47⅜	47⅜	46¾	47⅜	+ ⅛
76½	76½	10,120	United States Leather.	78½	79	78¼	78¾	+ ⅛
115¼	117	6,977	U. S. Leather pf.	11	11¼	10½	11	+ ⅛
73⅞	74	150	U. S. Rubber pf.	76¾	77	76¼	76⅝	+ ⅛
23⅜	23⅞	300	Wabash	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	— ⅛
128	131	2,070	Wabash pf	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
89	89¼	120	Wells-Fargo Express	24	24⅜	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
107¾	11	445	Western Union Tel.	130	130	130	130	+ ⅛
27½	28¾	240	Wheeling & Lake Erie	89	89¼	88¾	89⅛	+ ⅛
18	18¼	500	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
57	57¼	4,510	Wisconsin Central	28¾	29	28⅜	28⅞	+ ⅛
.....	.....	5,255	Wisconsin Cent. pf.	18¼	18¾	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
Sales		654,951		55⅞	57¼	55⅞	57	+ 1¼

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
6s, r., 1901	100½	
5s, r., 1918	108½	
5s, c., 1918	108½	
4s, r., 1907	112¾	
4s, c., 1907	113	
4s, r., 1925	130⅜	
4s, c., 1925	130⅜	
5s, r., 1904	111½	
5s, c., 1904	111½	
D. C. 3-65s	117	
Adams Exp.	113	
Alb & Sus.	190	
Am. Coal	145	
A. C. O. pf.	94	
Am. D. Tel.	35½	
Am. M. Co.	16	
A. S. M. pf.	28	
A. S. R. pf.	119	
A. T. P. pf.	90⅜	
Ann Arbor.	18	
Ann Arb. pf.	40½	
B. & O. S. W. pf. cfs.	9½	
B. & L. E. pf.	16¾	
B. Un. Gas.	138	
B., R. & P. pf.	74¼	
B., C. R. & N.	102	
Cap. Tract.	92	
C., I. & L. pf.	40	
C. M. & St. P. pf.	174½	
C. & N. W. pf.	198	
C., L. & W.	9⅝	
C. C. C. & I. Dev.	2⅝	
Com. Cable.	179	
Consol. Coal	50	
Con. Ice pf.	89	
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	105	
Eighth Av.	400	
Ev. & T. H. pf.	90½	
F. & P. M. pf.	58	
Glucose pf.	106	
H. B. Claflin.	114½	
Homestake	73	
Ill. Cent.	1.100	
Int., P. Co. pf.	77½	
Joliet & Chi.	175	
Kan. & Mich.	11	
K. & D. M. pf.	3½	
K. & D. M. pf.	18	
Knick. Ice	50	
Knick. I. pf.	74	

	Bid.	Asked.
Lach. G. pf.	97	99
Lake Shore	201½	210
Long Island	67	71
Mah. ..... pf.	150	
Man. Beach	11	22
Met. Coal pf.	62	75
Met.	110	
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	67	68
Nat. Bis. pf.	.....	101
N. Y. Dock ex. div.	110¼	111½
N. Y. Dock pf.	50	60
N. Y. Air Brake	165	
N. Y. Cent. Coal	37	40
N. Y. A. B.	183	185
N. Y. & N. pf.	213	217
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf	33	
Norfolk So. pf.	73	
North Am.	12½	12¾
Ont. Mining.	8	9
O. R. R. & N. pf. cfs.	44¾	45½
Penn Coal	375	
P., D. & E.	28	28½
Peo. & East.	4	5
P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	97	98
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	187	190
Quicksilver	2	3
Quicksilv. pf.	8½	10
Rens & Sar.	131	
R., W. & O.	31	
Rio G. W.	30	38
Rio G. W. pf.	78	79½
St. J. & G. I.	5½	6
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	50	52
St. P. & D. pf.	100½	101½
St. P. & Om.	111	112
St. P. & Om. pf.	170	185
Sil. bull. cfs.	60	60½
Stan. Ave.	200	
T. P. L. T.	13½	14
Third Av.	180	185
T. & O. C.	15	20
T. & O. C. pf.	30	40
T. C. R. T.	67½	67
U. S. Exp.	50	53
U. S. Rub.	49	49¼
U. & B. R.	170	
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	55	58

Sales of Securities.

These securities, among others, were sold at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom yesterday: 170 shares Trust Company of America at from 275 to 280¼, 100 shares Mechanics' National Bank at 210, 100 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company at 404 and 405, 13 shares State and Atlantic Trust Company at 103½, 72 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company at 70½, 180 shares International Banking and Trust Company at 160 to 161½, 25 shares Mercantile National Bank at 165¾, 25 shares Metropolitan National Bank at 194½, 10 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company at 405.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@60¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27½d per ounce and in New York at 59 11-16c. Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Anaconda sold at 57¾@58, 100 Best and Belcher at .60, 500 Croesus at .02, 300 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .13, 100 Elkton Pot at .55, 400 Mexican at .50@.51, 50 Ontario at $9.25, 500 Potosi at .35, buyer 30, and 500 Phoenix at .11.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks yesterday were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Potosi	.30
Adams Consol	.10	Quicksilver	2.00
Belcher	.27	Quicksilver pf.	8.00
Best & Belcher	.55	Savage	.15
Brunswick Consol	1.80	Sierra Nevada	.65
Caledonia	.18	Standard	2.65
Challenge Con	.50	Small Hopes	1.15
Chollar	.25	Union Consolidated	.27
Crown Point	.15	Utah	.07
Colorado Central	1.65	Victor	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.97	Yellow Jacket	1.00
Con. Imperial	.01	Alamo	.25
Con. Pacific	.03	Argentum Juanita	.26
Con. Virginia	.15	Anaconda	.03
Crown Point	.15	Cripple Creek Cons.	.50
Crown Point	.25	Creede & Cripple Creek	.13
Deadwood Terra	.05	Creede & Cripple Ck.	.10
Eureka Consol	.65	Croesus	.02
Father De Smet	.40	Golden Fleece	.01
Gould & Curry	.10	Isabella	.24
Hale & Norcross	.35	Mollie Gibson	.85
Homestake	.30	Mount Rosa	.24
Horn Silver	65.00	Pharmacist	.24
Iron Silver	1.30	Portland	.05
Julia Consol	.50	Specimen	.10
Kingston & Pemb.	.02	Union	.10
La Crosse & Pemb.	.18	Work	.30
Leadville Con	.14	Damson	.28
Little Chief	.09	Elkton	.17
Mexican	.18	Findley	1.90
Moulton	.45	Garfield	.18
Ontario	.30	Jack Pot	.14
Ophir	8.00	Pinnacle	.55
Occidental	.30	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.28
Plymouth	1.35	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15¾
Phoenix	.08	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.14
Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09	Grey Forge	.13½

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Ariz. Cop. S. Co.	.09½	Gold Coin Cr. Ck.	2.05
Burt Gold	.05½	Gar. Con.	.15
Gilpin & Lincoln	.45⅝	Golden Fleece	.25
Jennie Blanche	.58⅞	Isabella	.90
Morenci Cop. pf.	1.70	Mollie Gibson	.27¼
Pilgrim	.90	Mount Rosa	.27½
Alamo	.02½	Pande Basin	.32½
Anaconda	.51	Portland	2.00
Anchoria	.71	Sentinel	.02
Cr. Ck. Con	.13	Union Gold	.33
Cannon Ball	.006	Work	.29
Elkton	1.00	Rosario Honduras	5.00

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds	103½
Binghamton Gas 5s	65
Fer. Coal Company	16
Journeay & Burnham	5
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25
Marshall Mill	65
New York Biscuit bonds	112
Retsof bonds	76
Retsof stock	16

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 4s, coup, 1925	130½	Mo, K & T 2d	
6,000		15,000	69½
Adams Exp Co 4s		5,000	69⅝
3,000	106½	6,000	69
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		1,000	69¼
22,000	96	5,000	69¼
Atch, Col & P 1st, tr co ctfs		5,000	69
1,000	63	1,000	69¼
Atch, Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s		2,000	69⅝
10,000	87⅝	2,000	69¾
2,000	87⅝	10,000	69½
94,000	87⅝	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
10,000	87¼	20,000	97
10,000	88	25,000	97¼
1,000	88¼	12,000	97¼
Gen 4s		10,000	97
1,000	102¼	10,000	97⅜
4,000	102⅝	10,000	97
10,000	102¼	Mo Pac 1st con 6s	
Austin & N'w'n 1st		5,000	118½
4,000	96½	Mo Pac tr 5s	
Balt & Ohio 3½s		2,000	101¼
20,000	97¼	Mob & Ohio g m 4s	
Balt & Ohio 4s		1,000	87
48,000	101	N Y, Chi & St L 4s	
B'klyn Rap Tr 5s		1,000	108¼
7,000	115	N Y Cent & Hud. Lake Sh col 3½s	
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		10,000	100
5,000	97	Norf & West Ry gen 4s	
Cent of N J gen 5s		5,000	96
1,000	121	5,000	96¼
8,000	120⅝	5,000	96¼
Ches & Ohio con 5s		25,000	96¼
4,000	110½	20,000	96⅛
Ches & O gen 4½s		Norf & West, New River 1st	
1,000	97¼	1,000	130
Chi, Bur & Q, Neb ext 4s		Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
2,000	113	19,000	67¼
Chi, B & Q con 7s		Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
2,000	114	37,000	103¾
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		5,000	103⅝
2,000	115	Ore R R & Nav 1st con 5s	
Ch & East Ill con 5,000	137½	2,000	112½
Chi, Ind & Louisv refunding 6s		Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s	
7,000	112	5,000	113½
Chi, Mil & St Paul, South Minn Div		Inc A 5s	
2,000	121	1,000	99
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		45,000	100
83,000	107	500	100
Col Midland 2-4s		3,000	101¼
5,000	64¾	Inc B and col tr 5s	
5,000	64⅝	10,000	78
25,000	64⅝	Peoria & East 1st	
10,000	64¾	15,000	85½
25,000	65	2,000	85⅞
25,000	65¼	33,000	86
10,000	65⅛	Peoria & East inc	
10,000b3	65¼	10,000	29¾
25,000	65⅜	Reading Co gen 4s	
20,000b3	65½	61,000	88¼
10,000	65⅝	55,000	88¼
15,000b3	65⅞	115,000	88⅜
16,000	65¾	30,000	88½
25,000	66	5,000b3	88⅞
Col & South 1st 4s		2,000	88⅝
50,000	87	St La & M gen 5s	
13,000	87⅛	3,000	114
Cent Pac 1st, when issued		St L, I M & So 4s	
20,000	101¼	1,000	114⅛
6,000	101⅛	10,000	84⅜
Commercial Cable 4s		50,000	84⅝
10,000	103½	12,000	84¾
Denver & Rio Gr 4½s		25,000	84⅞
5,000	109	St L & S F g m 6s	
10,000	109¼	2,000	124½
Denver & Rio Gr 4s		St L & San Fran 4s	
1,000	101	2,000	85½
1,000	101½	St L S'w'n 1st 4s	
Denver & Rio Gr Imp 5s		22,000	94¾
6,000	104⅜	St L S'w'n 2d inc 5s	
Detroit City Gas 5s		6,000	64½
10,000	100¼	20,000	65
10,000	100	South Pac col tr 4s, when issued	
10,000	100⅛	20,000	86¼
Det, Mac & Mar 1 g 5,000	19¾	30,000	86⅜
5,000	20	10,000	86¼
Des M & Ft D 1st 2½s		5,000	86⅛
20,000	85	140,000	86
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s		10,000	86¼
1,000	119½	12,000	86⅛
Erie gen lien 4s		15,000	86
3,000	73¾	21,000	85⅞
25,000	73½	10,000	86
Erie 4s, prior bds		South Pac of Ariz 1st	
16,000	92¼	8,000	113
Ft W & D C 1st		3,000	113¼
2,000	80	South Ry 1st 5s	
Ft W & Rio Gr 1st 3-4s		1,000	109⅜
8,000	65	12,000	109⅝
Gal, Har & S A, Mex & Pac Div 5s		Standard R & T 6s	
8,000	103½	5,000	83
Green Bay & West deb B		5,000	84
10,000	7⅜	Standard R & T inc	
40,000	7½	19,000	24¾
Hocking Val 4½s		15,000	25
5,000	101½	9,000	25⅜
H & Tex Cent g m 4s		3,000	25½
10,000	88¼	Tenn C, I & R R 6s

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Defeat the Clevelands Before One Hundred Persons.

BROOKLYNS WIN IN CHICAGO

The Bostons Win and Resume Second Place, the Philadelphias Dropping to Third.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	71	35	.670
Boston	67	41	.620
Philadelphia	68	42	.618
Baltimore	64	41	.610
St. Louis	61	49	.550
Cincinnati	58	48	.547
Chicago	56	53	.514
Pittsburg	54	56	.491
Louisville	48	59	.449
New York	46	58	.442
Washington	36	71	.336
Cleveland	18	94	.161

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 6; Cleveland, 2.
Brooklyn, 9; Chicago, 3.
Boston, 3; Pittsburg, 1.
St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 0.
Louisville, 4; Baltimore, 4.

Games To-day.

New York in Cleveland.
Boston in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 24.—Only 100 persons saw the Cleveland-New York game to-day. The visitors won with ease. President Robison hoped the New Yorks would prove a drawing attraction, but he was mistaken. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dowd, cf	...1	2	1	0	0			V. Hal'n, cf	0	1	1	0	0		
Harley, lf	...1	1	4	0	0			O'Brien, lf	1	1	3	0	0		
Hemph'l, rf	0	2	0	0	0			Grady, 3b	1	1	1	0	0		
Quinn, 2b	0	2	3	4	0			Doyle, 1b	1	14	1	0			
Sullivan, 3b	0	1	1	0	2			Gleason, 2b	2	2	5	6	0		
Lockh'd, ss	0	1	3	5	0			Foster, rf	0	1	2	1	0		
McAllis't'r, c	0	0	1	1	0			Hard'ty, ss	0	1	1	5	0		
Sugden, c	0	2	6	1	1			Wilson, c	0	1	1	1	0		
Tucker, 1b	0	0	7	0	0			Carrick, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Bates, p	0	0	1	3	0										
Total	2	11	27	14	3			Total	6	10	27	14	0		

Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
New York	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	0—6

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; New York, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 10; New York, 7. First base on balls—Off Bates, 7; off Carrick, 4. Home run—O'Brien. Three-base hit—Grady. Two-base hit—Wilson. Sacrifice hit—Hardesty. Stolen bases—Dowd, Grady, Gleason, Foster. Struck out—By Bates, 3; by Carrick, 1. Double plays—Quinn and McAllister; Lockhead and Sullivan; Doyle and Gleason. Wild pitch—Bates. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and McGarr.

BROOKLYN DEFEATS CHICAGO.

League Leaders Score Six Runs in the First Inning.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Coogan's four bases on balls, an error, a triple, and two singles gave the leaders a poorly played game in the first inning. The Chicagos hit Kennedy very hard, but their hits were not well timed, and their poor base running lost several chances for scoring. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Ryan, lf	...1	3	1	1	0			Jones, cf	...1	1	2	0	0		
Green, rf	...0	0	3	0	0			Keeler, rf	..1	1	0	0	0		
Wolv't'n, 3b	1	1	2	2	1			Anderson, rf	0	1	0	0	0		
Mertes, cf	..0	3	1	0	0			Jennings, 1b	1	2	12	0	0		
Everitt, 1b	..0	3	10	0	1			Kelly, lf	...2	1	1	1	0		
Connor, 2b	0	1	4	5	0			Daly, 2b	...2	2	3	7	1		
Magoon, ss	..0	1	2	5	0			Dahlen, ss	..1	0	4	4	0		
Chance, c	...1	2	3	4	0			Casey, 3b	...0	2	3	2	0		
Coogan, p	0	0	0	1	0			Farrell, c	...1	2	2	2	0		
Donahue, lb	0	1	0	1	0			Kennedy, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	9	14	27	18	2			Total	9	13	27	16	1		

Chicago	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—3
Brooklyn	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1—9

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 7. Two-base hits—Farrell, Magoon. Three-base hit—Jennings. Home run—Ryan. Stolen bases—Mertes, 2; Everitt, Magoon, Kelly, Casey. Double plays—Magoon, Connor and Everitt; Dahlen and Jennings. Struck out—By Coogan, 2; by Kennedy, 2. First base on balls—Off Coogan, 6; off Kennedy, 2. Wild pitch—Coogan. Umpires—Messrs Snyder and Connally.

Boston, 3; Pittsburg, 1.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 24.—Chesebro and Merkin both pitched excellent ball, the latter doing a little the better work. The locals tied the score in the ninth on Long's wild throw and a hit by Schriver. In the tenth the Bostons, with four hits, scored two runs, and retired their opponents in one-two-three order. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0—3

Earned runs—Boston, 2. Base hits—Pittsburg, 6; Boston, 11. Errors—Boston. Batteries—Pittsburg, Chesbro and Schriver; Boston, Meekin and Bergen. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 0.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—Young pitched in fine form to-day, and held the slugging Philadelphias down to three hits. Wallace's shortstop play was sensational, while Cross played poorly for Philadelphia. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1. Base hits—St. Louis, 11; Philadelphia, 3. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 5. Batteries—St. Louis, Young and Criger; Philadelphia, Fraser and Douglas. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Tie Game at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 24.—Good fielding on the part of the Baltimores prevented Louisville from capturing another game to-day. It was neck and neck at the finish, when Umpire O'Day called the game on account of darkness. Sheckard was hit in the head by a pitched ball at the beginning of the tenth inning and compelled to retire. Score:

Louisville	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2—4
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2—4

Earned runs—Louisville, 3; Baltimore, 3. Base hits—Louisville, 12; Baltimore, 10. Errors—Louisville, 1; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Louisville, Dowling and Zimmer; Baltimore, Nops and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Hunt.

Herald Nine Beats Times Team.

The Herald baseball nine defeated THE TIMES team yesterday at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, in the Morning Newspaper League series, by the following score:

Herald	3	5	1	3	3	4—19			
TIMES	0	0	0	4	3	0—7			

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The weather, track, and attendance were all excellent to-day, but the racing was objectionable in some particulars. One favorite got in first despite the bookmakers. In the first race Rockton carried the bulk of the money, but could not be found at the finish.

Country Dance and Galahad had a big following, though Leando was first choice, for the second event. Compensation opened at 60 to 1, went up to 100 to 1, and then dropped to 12. He did a turn, showing some speed on the backstretch, but could not quite do Leando. Diminutive was sore and stiff, but somehow managed to beat Galahad in at that. Meehanus took the third race very cleverly, the favorite, L'Alouette, finishing in the bunch.

Mesmerist was scratched in the Pepper Stakes. Maribert at 6 to 5 had a shade the better of Waring at 7 to 5 in the books. Sardine was well liked for a place. The start was straggling. Waring and Mr. Jersey were in motion; so was Kings Courier; but Maribert and Sardine were standing still. The whole race lay between Waring and Mr. Jersey. In the stretch Mr. Jersey swerved, and after the race Maher, who had the mount on Waring, claimed a foul, but it was not allowed. Mr. Jersey won well in hand. Lucky Star, a good thing, won the last race, the two favorites, Miss Patron and Maurice, playing second fiddle.

Mr. Dunlap's people propose starting him in the Beverwyck Stakes to-morrow, claiming that the management has no right to stop his running in a stake. His name was crossed off, but he is still a starter. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Kickumbob, 107 pounds, (Bullman,) 4½ to 1, first; Joe McGee, 107, (Burns,) 6 to 1, second; Ghetto, 107, (Maher,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:02¾. Rockton, Albonita, Prosit, and The Driven also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Leando, 109 pounds, (Maher,) 11 to 5, first; Compensation, 109, (Bullman,) 10 to 1, second; Diminutive, 99, (Ryan,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:43¼. Galahad and Country Dance also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Meehanus, 122 pounds, (Maher,) 2½ to 1, first; The Star of Bethlehem, 119, (Dupee,) 12 to 1, second; Duke of Middleburg, 117, (Burns,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:21¾. L'Alouette, Exit, Limelight, Queen of Song, and Hanwell also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Pepper Stakes. Five and a half furlongs. Mr. Jersey, 104 pounds, (Bullman,) 15 to 1, first; Waring, 114, (Maher,) 7 to 5, second; Sardine, 114, (Burns,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:07¼. Kings Courier and Maribert also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Lucky Star, 100 pounds, (Dupee,) 7 to 1, first; Miss Patron, 97, (Burns,) 2½ to 1, second; Maurice, 105, (Maher,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:41½. Hardly, Winepress, Cabrillo, Hampden, Red Spider, Bob White, Weller, Frohman, and Cathedral also ran.

Entries at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Sidney Lucas, Frandoo, 115 pounds; May Jane, Reseda, Manvilla, Belle of Orleans, 112; Golden Rule, Flamora, Laureata, 107; Allair, La Tosta II., 97.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Tragedian, 114 pounds; Woihurst, Maurice, 111; The Burlington Route, 104; Leando, 101.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. Five and a half furlongs. Hanwell, 116 pounds; Bob White, 113; Athamas, Island Prince, 106; Dave S., 103; Lillian Belle, Campania, 101.

FOURTH RACE.—Spencer Handicap. One mile and a quarter. Bangle, 124 pounds; Laverock, Lackland, 107; His Lordship, 102; Satirist, Alpen, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—Bevewyk Steeplechase. Full course, about two miles and a half. Mr. Dunlap, 163 pounds; Doctor Rattler, 160; Semper Ego, 156; Ben Eder, Colonel Bartlett, 153; Julius Caesar, 145.

Flying Handicap Weights.

Secretary Vosburgh, the official handicapper of The Jockey Club, has made the following assignment of weights for the Flying Handicap, at three-quarters of a mile, to be run at Sheepshead Bay on Monday:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Kinley Mack	126	Toluca	108
Filigrane	124	A. N. B.	106
May Hempstead	119	Lady Lindsey	107
Fly By Night	117	Satirist	106
McLeod of Dare	116	Gold Car	106
Little Saint	115	Survivor	106
Half Time	114	Heliobas	106
Cambrian	114	Onamastus	100
The Barrister	114	His Lordship	105
Rush	113	Judge Tarvin	104
The Kentuckiah	113	Acushla	104
W. Overton	113	Grey Jacques	103
King Barleycorn	111	High Degree	103
The Rose	110	Tamor	102
Prestidigitatrice	108	Hardy Pardee	100

Sale of Woodburn Trotters.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 24.—The absolute dispersal sale of Woodburn trotters will take place in this city this Fall, under the auspices of Woodward & Shanklin. Woodburn Farm has produced some of the greatest trotters this country has ever seen, having been the birthplace of Maud S. Miss Russell, and many others who gained renown on the turf and in the stud. Among the stallions to be offered for sale are Lord Russell (brother of Maud S.) and Expedition.

MARTIN WINS TWO RACES.

Rides Lord W. Beresford's and P. Lorillard's Horses to Victory.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Maiden Plate was won by "Skeets" Martin, the American jockey, to-day, at the York August meeting, on Lord William Beresford's Violence. Ten horses ran one mile.

The Harewood Handicap Stakes was also won by Martin, on Pierre Lorillard's Chinook. Ten horses ran six furlongs straight.

LADIES' GOLF MATCHES.

Semi-Finals at Newport Won by Misses Goddard and Busk.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 24.—The ladies' golf match medal play for the silver floral stand offered by Reginald Brooks, began Wednesday on the Newport Golf Club links, with fourteen ladies entering the preliminary round. Those who qualified in the first round included Miss Anna Sands, Miss Gladys Brooks, Mrs. H. B. Duryea, Miss Maude Wetmore, Miss M. Goddard, Miss Madeline Goddard, Miss Busk, Miss Winthrop, and Mrs. Barger-Wallach.

In the first round Miss Busk beat Miss Sands. Mrs. Duryea beat Mrs. Barger-Wallach, Miss Brooks beat Miss Winthrop, and Miss Goddard beat Miss Wetmore.

The semi-finals began this morning with Miss Brooks and Miss Goddard playing in the rain and the determination of Miss Goddard to continue led Miss Brooks to forfeit. The afternoon playing was done on the very damp links. Mrs. Duryea and Miss Busk went over the course, Miss Busk winning with a score of 3 up and 2 to play. Miss Busk and Miss Goddard will meet in semi-finals to-morrow afternoon.

NEWPORT GOLF ENTRIES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 24.—Entries for the coming golf tournament are coming in rapidly.

The entries thus far received for the President's Cup include H. M. Harriman, Percy Haughton, W. R. Kirk, C. B. Cary, John Bert, Arthur T. Kemp, Victor Sorchan, H. W. Cary, James A. Stillman, Winthrop Rutherford, P. R. Taylor, P. W. Livermore, J. J. Mason, H. Roger Winthrop, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., F. C. Havemeyer, G. S. Scott, Frederick P. Sands, H. R. Sedgwick, Nathaniel Thayer, Clarence H. Mackay, W. K. Vanderbilt, George L. Rives, W. Forbes Morgan, and C. J. Morse.

The entries for the handicap cup include H. M. Harriman, P. Haughton, W. R. Kirk, C. B. Cary, John Bert, Arthur T. Kemp, Victor Sorchan, H. W. Cary, James A. Stillman, H. R. Taylor, P. W. Livermore, J. J. Mason, H. Roger Winthrop, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., F. C. Havemeyer, G. S. Scott, Frederick P. Sands, H. R. Sedgwick, Nathaniel Thayer, Clarence H. Mackay, W. K. Vanderbilt, George L. Rives, W. Forbes Morgan, and C. J. Morse.

OLD BICYCLIST'S LONG TRIP.

Eighty-four-Year-Old Man Rode from Wisconsin Town to Camden.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 24.—Comrade James Rapp of Marinette, Wis., arrived here to-day to attend the Grand Army of the Republic convention, which is to be held in Philadelphia. He will be the guest of Capt. Volk of this city during the encampment.

Mr. Rapp is eighty-four years of age, but he rode his bicycle the entire distance from his Wisconsin home. He was thirty-one days on the road.

FAST CYCLING AT ASBURY PARK.

Circuit Race Meet a Success Despite Heavy Track.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 24.—The circuit race meet took place to-day. The track was heavy, owing to the rain last night, but the time made was good. Among the fast riders were Stevens and Jack Fisher. Harry Rushton of Asbury Park rode a tandem. He covered the distance in 0:39 4-5, beating the track record of 0:40 2-5. The one-mile amateur race was won by Joseph Harrison of Asbury Park. Lewis Bennett of Asbury Park was second and J. Hunter of Newark third. Time—2:38 2-5. The summary:

One-Mile, Professional.—Won by O. L. Stevens, Ottumwa; Y. M. Fisher, Chicago, second; Robert Walthour, Atlanta, third; F. M. McFarland, San José, fourth. Time—2:23 3-5.

Two-Mile Amateur, Handicap.—Won by Joseph Harrison, Asbury Park, (scratch;) A. W. Ross, Newark, (scratch,) second; Harry Rushton, Asbury Park, (20 yards,) third. Time—5:05 1-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Robert Walthour, Atlanta, (30 yards;) F. M. McFarland, San José, (scratch,) second; Robert Miller, New York, (60 yards,) third. Time—4:25 2-5.

Knickerbockers Win at Cricket.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 24.—The Knickerbocker Athletic Club cricket team of New York played the fourth game of its Canadian tour here to-day, having as opponents a picked team of All Toronto. The visitors, however were bound to win, after their defeat of yesterday, and gained the victory by 32 runs.

Australians vs. Somersetshire.

TAUNTON, England, Aug. 24.—At the close of play to-day in the cricket match here between the Somersetshire eleven and the visiting Australians, the former, in their first innings, had scored 376 runs for 9 wickets down.

JULIUS ALEXANDER HANGED.

He Was a Negro, and a Colored Preacher Approved the Execution.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 24.—Julius Alexander, colored, was hanged here at 10:22 this morning for assaulting a white woman last February. He showed no signs of nervousness, confessed the crime, and said the penalty was a just one.

A colored preacher in a talk on the scaffold said Alexander's crime was "one in which we are glad to see the law carried out."

NIAGARA TENNIS GAMES.

Preliminary Round in Championship Singles Played Yesterday.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ont., Aug. 24.—Play was begun in the open singles of the international tennis tournament this morning. In the afternoon all the events were in full swing, and a large number of matches were disposed of. In the open singles the cracks had little difficulty with the local players, but in the handicap H. E. Avery and Glen Langton had a long three-set match, the former finally winning. The scores follow:

Novice Singles.—Semi-final Round—W. G. Kilmaster beat P. Hayes, 3—6, 6—1, 6—1.

Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round—H. Avery beat Scott Griffin, 6—3, 7—5; E. P. Fischer beat K. Beals, 6—1, 6—2; R. D. Little beat Peter Porter, 6—1, 6—0.

First Round—Parke Wright beat A. Bridges, 7—5, 6—1.

Handicap Singles.—Preliminary Round—Peter Porter (owe half 15) beat A. B. Wright, (owe 15,) 6—4, 9—7; K. Beals (half 15) beat Scott Griffin (owe half 15) by default; E. P. Fischer (owe 40) beat O. Thibaudeau, (15,) 6—1, 6—2.

First Round—W. Patterson (owe half 15) beat W. Baird, (scratch,) 6—3, 2—6, 6—2; H. N. Cowan (scratch) beat P. Hayes, (half 30,) 6—3, 11—9; R. D. Little (owe 30) beat E. P. Hinds, (owe 15,) 6—0, 6—2; H. E. Avery (owe 15) beat Glen Langton, (owe 15,) 1—6, 6—4, 11—9.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Few Dealings at Private Contract—Three Foreclosures at Auction —Other Items.

John R. Davidson has sold for John Harper, for $22,500, the five-story flat 96 West One Hundred and Third Street. Mr. Harper takes in part payment a small piece of property at King's Bridge.

Greene & Taylor were the brokers in the sale of 62 West Fifty-second Street for the Norlinger estate.

Adams & Co. submitted plans to the Building Department yesterday for a six-story addition to their store, running through from Twenty-first to Twenty-second Street and having a frontage of 50 feet on either thoroughfare. The estimated cost of the operation was not given in connection with the filing of plans. The architects are De Lemos & Cordes.

There are no sales scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

512 Fifth Street, 25 by 96.2, Astor leasehold, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Oscar Kunath $4,000

By William Kennelly.

166 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, to Hannah H. Crowley 17,800

By James L. Wells.

1,149 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Tiffany Street, 25.6 by 100 by 18.7 by 98.6, three-story frame flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John Bussing, Jr..... 2,400

1,151 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 25 by 98.9 by 25 by 98.9, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry Lipps 4,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Union Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, for five three-story frame tenements, 20 by 60; Matthew F. Riley of 1,062 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, owner; Robert Glen of 2,958 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $27,500.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 250 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, for four four-story brick flats, 25 by 85; Martin Lespergres, owner; Edward Wenz of 2,517 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $72,000.

Third Street, south side, 325 feet west of Fourth Avenue, William's Bridge, for a two-story frame dwelling, 16.6 by 28; Mary A. Shay, premises, owner; Joseph E. Dobbs, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 108 and 110 West Twenty-second Street; also 111 and 113 West Twenty-first Street, for a six-story brick store, 50 by 197.6; Adams & Co., owners; De Lemos & Cordes of 130 Fulton Street, architects.

Hampden Street, north side, 25 feet east of Grand Avenue, for six two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 20 by 60; Robert C. Wood, Riverdale, owner; Charles S. Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $24,000.

Alterations.

Anthony Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; William C. Bergen of 1,918 Bathgate Avenue, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 871 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; William Cahill, premises, owner, John H. Kimball, architect; cost, $700.

No. 852 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick store and lofts; Frederick B. Jennings of 86 Park Avenue, owner; cost, $350.

No. 258 West Seventy-fifth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Edward Dietz, premises, owner; Horace K. Esselstyn of 220 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

No. 568 Robbins Avenue, to a one-story frame dwelling; William Hope, premises, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $350.

No. 253 Bowery, to a four-story brick concert hall; Caspar Iba of 8 Stanton Street, owner and architect; cost, $420.

No. 131 East Twenty-first Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; James H. Lane of 131 East Twenty-second Street, owner; C. W. Romeyn of 48 Exchange Place, architect; cost, $2,500.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 165 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Mrs. Annie Kiernan of 3,078 Third Avenue, owner; Robert Glenn, architect; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Aug. 24.

AVENUE B, 105 to 109, and 184 East 7th St; Caesar Casper to Jacob Rose, ¼ part $1

BROOK AV, w s, 195.3 ft s of Wendover Av, 100x39.1x100x39; Isaac Boehm and others to Theresa Goldstein..... 100

DE MILT AV, n e s, Lot known as North Railroad Lot, map of the Penfield property, South Mt. Vernon; Ira H. Wager to Josephine A. Kahrs..... Exchange

DYCKMAN ST, e s, 459.9 ft n w of 10th Av, runs s e 104.6x s e 129.6x w 52 ft to 1st St, x n 225; Leopold W. Harburger to M. J. Mahoney and another... 11,250

LOTS 458 to 460, map of Van Nest Park; Caesar Casper to Jacob Rose..... 1

NELSON AV, e s, 125.4 ft n of Kemp Lane, or 164th St, 25x61.4x25.2x60; Joseph H. Jones to Thomas Aiken and another 1

TIEBOUT AV, e s, 205.1 ft n of 180th St, 20x100; Charles H. Thornton to Annie M. Verry 1

WILLIS AV, e s, 100 ft n of 145th St, 25x100; Mary E. Van Zandt to Adolph J. H. Meyer 100

2D ST, n s, Lots 291 and 292; map Wakefield, 200x228; Maria L. Merrill to Charles S. Diller..... 1

2D AV, n w corner 108th St, 25x100; Fredericka Robenstein, Jr., to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine..... $1

7TH ST, n s, 115.3 ft w of Avenue D, 22.2x97.4; Daniel Manly to Maria Manly. 1

107TH AV, s w corner of 51st St, 25.5x100; Cornelius F. Sheahan and another to Thomas McEntegart..... 100

207TH ST, s s, 87 ft w of 4th Av, 88x92; Seaboard Realty Company to Walworth Ward 1

28TH ST, s s, 56.6 ft w of 7th Av, 20x60.4 x19.5x69.4; Elizabeth Ulrich to Jane A. McKenna 1

28TH ST, n s, 150 ft s of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to A. J. Connick 37,500

31ST ST, s s, 280 ft e of 2d Av, 22.6x98.9; Gustav Dahlberg to Bella Hauser. 11,500

80TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Bertha Fullenback to Jacob Cohen..... 100

115TH ST, 306 East, 25x100.10; Jeannette Mehrbach to Luisa Garofalo..... 1

117TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.11; 115th St, n s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 24.11x100.11; Thomas J. Tuomey to Richard L. Alexander 1

123D ST, n s, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Alfred Q. Elgar to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 1

140TH ST, n s, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 16.8x100; Albert Hills to Hermine L. Wilkens 100

147TH ST, 607 West, 12.6x99.11; Asbury Lester to Florence M. Cone..... 100

158TH ST, s s, 57.3 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 18.6x85; 158th St, s s, 94.3 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 18.6x85; 158th St, s s, 131.3 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 18.10x85; Joseph C. Cocker to Thomas J. Tuomey..... 1

158TH ST, s e corner of Cauldwell Av, 38.10x85; Joseph C. Cocker to Julius D. and Magnus D. Alexander..... 1

158TH ST, s s, 38.9 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 18.6x85; Joseph C. Cocker and wife to William Fulton 1

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, William W., to Richard Guther; 6th St, 512 East, 2 years..... $750

DUER, Ellin T., to Amelia R. Van Norman; 129 West 70th St, 3 years..... 1,800

GAY, Matilda E., to Amelie R. Van Norman; 122 West 70th St, 3 years..... 1,600

REMER, Samuel, to Isaac Goldberg; 133 East Broadway, 2 years..... 2,000

STUYVESANT, Robert R., to Adolph Schlesinger; Chrystie St, w s, 94 ft e of Delancey St, 22.8x108; 21 years..... 800

STUYVESANT, Robert R., to Adolph Schlesinger; Chrystie St, w s, 71 feet s of Delancey St, 23x64, 21 years..... 425

STUYVESANT, Robert R., to Adolph Schlesinger; Chrystie St, w s, 48 ft s of Delancey St, 23x64; 21 years..... 425

WILMERDING & FIELD to Sara S. Hanley; 36th St, 38 West, 4 11-12 years.... 2,400

WINTERS, Robert C., to Charles E. Smith, as Postmaster General of the United States; 3d Av, 3,319, w s, 10 years 2,800

Recorded Mortgages.

BONNEAU, William W., to Clarence R. Goode; 52 West 114th St, 3 months..... $1,000

CONNICK, Andrew J., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 28th St, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 25,000

DEEGAN, Kathrine G. and Edward J., to Dora Smith; 177th St, s s, 64.6 ft e of Arthur Av, 3 years..... 4,000

DUCEY, Thomas J., to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 29th St, 16 East, 3 years 35,000

DUCEY, Thomas J., to William A. Spencer and others, trustees, &c.; 9 East 28th St, 3 years..... 35,000

EPSTEIN, Ida and Hyman, to Edward B. Amend; 93 Lewis St, 5 years..... 22,000

GAROFALO, Luisa, to Jeannette Mehrbach; 115th St, s s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, installments 2,500

GOLDSTEIN, Jacob and Esther, to Edmund Bittiner; Ludlow St, w s, 100.3 ft n of Canal St, 1 year..... 1,000

GOLDSTEIN, Theresa, to Samuel C. Boehm and others; Brook Av, w s, 195.3 ft s of Wendover Av, 9 months..... 11,000

GOLDSTEIN, Theresa, to Samuel C. Boehm and others; Brook Av, w s, 195.3 ft s of Wendover Av, 9 months..... 6,500

HANLON, Michael, to John T. Terry and another, trustees, &c.; 7th St, s s, 93 ft w of Avenue D; also 7th St, s s, 123 and 153 ft w of Avenue D, 5 years, (three mortgages,) each..... 34,000

HOLMES, William H., and Patrick Smith to Simon Danzig and another; Dawson St, n s, 77.8 ft e of Beach Av, (recorded,) demand..... 2,000

HOOKE, Lauther S., to John J. Bell; Prospect Av, s e corner of 165th St, secures material 4,000

LEVY, Pauline, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 325 West 83d St, installments..... 4,000

LILLIENDAHL, John G. R., to Jessie C. McBride; 131st St, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, demand..... 10,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to the American Mortgage Company; 132d St, n s, 410 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 4,000

LUTJENS, Louis, to Jacob Leitner; 3d Av, n e corner of 171st St, 1 year..... 280

MARSCHEIDER, Edward, to Anna M. Lehmann; 1st Av, n w corner of 43d St, 3 years 3,500

MASTEN, Amelia C., to Thomas J. Falls; 8th St, n s, 90.11 ft e of University Place, leasehold, 3 years..... 2,000

McENTEGART, Thomas, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 10th Av, s e corner of 52d St, 5 years..... 24,000

McENTEGART, Thomas, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 10th Av, s w corner of 51st St, 5 years..... 36,000

MEYER, Adolph J. H., to Mary E. Van Zandt; Willis Av, e s, 100 ft n of 145th St, 1 year..... 6,500

MORGAN, William M., to Goshen Savings Bank; 156 West 79th St, 5 years..... 7,000

REID, Rosa A., to Charles S. Woodward; Lot 104, Block 2,523, map of 272 lots of the Kemp estate, 23d Ward, 2 years 650

REINSCHMIDT, Charles, to Murray Hill Co-operative Building and Loan Association; interior lot, 80 ft n w of Honeywell and 265 ft n e of 180th St, installments 2,600

ROBERTSON, Charlotte M., and Robert H., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 117 East 38th St, 1 year..... 12,000

ROSSI, Aline M., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 96th St, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years..... 20,000

SCHURER, Lena, to Theresa Heindel; 92 Lawrence St, due..... 6,000

WARD, Walworth, to Edmund Coffin; 20th St, s s, 87 ft w of 4th Av, demand... 84,000

WARD, Walworth, to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; 20th St, s s, 87 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year..... 280,000

WILKINS, Edward, to Robert R. Stuyvesant; 329 East 12th St, (rerecorded,) ½ year 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BELL, Enoch C., to Henry W. Gilbert.. $3,500

BELL, Enoch C., to Henry W. Gilbert.. 3,500

GOTTLIEB, Max, and others, executors, &c., to Morris Wolf..... 6,000

HOLT, Charles H., trustee, &c., to Joseph C., Levi, trustee, &c..... 17,160

MAEDER, Frederick J., to Mary Conlon ..... Nominal

PETTY, SOULARD, AND WALKER Realty Company to Albert C. Hencken. Nominal

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Henry W. Ford, trustee, &c..... 100

WINSLOW, Edward, to City Mortgage Company, assigns 3 mortgages..... 100

Mechanics' Liens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 68.3 ft n of 94th St, 108x100; Mary A. Colleran against William Call, owner; E. F. Dodson & Co., contractors..... $4,795

FULTON ST, 141; Anthony G. Imhof against Max Lindemann, lessee and contractor 358

GOERCK ST, 23 and 25; Karl Mathiasen against Pauline Aronowitz, owner and contractor 100

ROBBINS AV, e s, 75 ft n of 147th St, 150x100; Clarke & Hogan against John J. Opstadt, owner; John H. Gault, contractor 212

TEASDALE PLACE, s s, 94.10 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100; S. Pizzutiello against Mrs. Frank B. Walker and Emma L. and Julius Mueller, owners and contractors. 1,000

TEASDALE PLACE, s s, 94.10 ft e of 3d Av,

The New York Times
Illustrated Weekly Magazine
SUNDAY, AUGUST 27,
Will Contain, Among Others, the Following Features:

- Full page portrait of Controller Bird S. Coler accompanied by a sketch of his career.
- Page view of the new home of the University Club, at Fifth Avenue and 54th Street.
- Portrait of J. G. Brown and reproductions of some of his famous pictures of street arabs.
- Illustrated article on the actual workings of the Atlantic Cable, showing view of the cable house at Coney Island, where the cable enters the ocean and the terminus in the city where the messages are received and sent.
- First photograph made of the model of the Dewey Arch, accompanied by an article by Charles de Kay.
- Portraits showing the national types of Europe are presented in connection with a review of the book, "The Races of Europe."
- Illustrated article on Christ Church, Shrewsbury, with photograph of its large old sixteenth century Bible.
- Photographs of the pretty daughters of Mrs. D. H. Driscoll of New York, who won the first prizes at the Saratoga Baby Show.
- Views of the Shamrock after her arrival in New York Harbor, and a picture of Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Erin, which accompanied the Shamrock across the ocean; photograph of the half-rater Genesee of Rochester, which competed for the Canada Cup at Toronto last week, with pictures of her crew.
- A short story entitled "Told in an Old Picture Gallery."
- View of the point of the boundary between Alaska and British Territory on the summit of White Pass.
- Picture of Collis P. Huntington in characteristic pose; portrait of John Walter Smith, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maryland.

Order in advance to be sure of securing a copy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JAMES J. ALEXANDER, Bankrupt. No. 1,282.

Notice is hereby given that James J. Alexander, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 21st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, Aug. 24, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT GRANT, Bankrupt.—No. 1,379.

To the creditors of Robert Grant of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Robert Grant was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated August 24th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN W. ISHAM, Bankrupt. No. 991.

Notice is hereby given that John W. Isham, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 23, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petitions before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 6, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.
August 24, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PETER H. WALSH and MARGARET E. FIELDS, Bankrupts.—No. 949.

Notice is hereby given that Peter H. Walsh and Margaret E. Fields, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated August 14, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 13, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

Aug. 24, 1899. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TAYLOR, JEANNE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE L. TAYLOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1899.—MORTON J TAYLOR, Executor, &c. FRAYER, SMITH, WHITE & SEAMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je9-1aw8mF

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK,
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
THE 23D DAY OF AUGUST, 1899.

The Manhattan and Jersey City Railway Company having filed its application in writing to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the 14th day of August, 1899, for a grant of a franchise or right to use certain streets, avenues and highways in the Borough of Manhattan, hereinafter mentioned, for the construction and operation of a tunnel railroad underneath the surface, thereof, with all necessary connections, switches, sidings, turn-outs, turn-tables and crossovers, for the convenient operation of said railroad underneath the surface of the following streets, avenues, and highways in the said Borough of Manhattan, to wit:

Beginning at some convenient point at or near the intersection of Liberty and Washington Streets; going thence in a northerly direction under and along Washington Street to or near the point at which this street crosses Dey Street; thence turning in a westerly direction through Dey Street, passing under and along Dey Street, under and across West Street, and under the bulkhead piers at or near the foot of Dey Street, and under and across the Hudson River to the limits of the ownership and jurisdiction thereof by the City of New York and to the boundary line of the State of New York at or near Jersey City; the line also branching off from Washington Street, at Cortlandt Street, and going in a westerly direction under and along Cortlandt Street and crossing under West Street and going under the bulkhead and piers at or near the foot of Cortlandt Street; thence under and across the Hudson River to the limits of the ownership and jurisdiction thereof by the City of New York and to the boundary line of the State of New York at or near Jersey City; also a branch passing under and along West Street between the two lines above mentioned, making a connection between the two.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the resolutions and directions of the members of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which were adopted by the Board of Aldermen and concurred in by the Council on the 15th day of August, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Acting Mayor of the said city on the 19th day of August, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that, at the Councilmanic Chamber, in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 18th day of September, 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railroad company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will then and there be given them to be heard in relation thereto.

P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK,
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
THE 23D DAY OF AUGUST, 1899.

The New York and Brooklyn Railroad Company having filed its application, in writing, to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the ... day of ... 189.. for an extension of a grant of a franchise or right to construct a tunnel under certain streets, avenues, and highways in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, hereinafter mentioned, for the construction and operation of a tunnel railroad underneath the surface thereof, together with all necessary connections, switches, sidings, turn-outs, turn-tables, and cross-overs for the convenient operation of said railroad, underneath the surface of the following streets, avenues, and highways in said Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, to wit:

Beginning at some convenient point at or near the junction of Ann Street and Park Row in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, and running thence by a convenient and eligible route or routes underground to and under the waters of the East River, and to and under the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, and County of Kings, to the junction of Adams and Willoughby Streets, in the said Borough of Brooklyn.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the resolutions and directions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which were adopted by the Board of Aldermen, and concurred in by the Council on the 15th day of August, 1899, and approved by his honor the Acting Mayor of the said city on the 19th day of August, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given; and that, at the Councilmanic Chamber, in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 8th day of September, 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railroad company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, and an opportunity will be then given them to be heard in relation thereto.

P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK,
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
THE 23D DAY OF AUGUST, 1899.

The Manhattan Railway Company having filed its application in writing to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the 19th day of June, 1899, for a grant of a franchise or right to use certain streets, avenues, and highways in the Borough of Manhattan, hereinafter mentioned, for the construction of a tunnel railroad underneath the surface thereof, together with all necessary connections, switches, sidings, turn-outs, turn-tables, and cross-overs for the convenient operation of said railroad, underneath the surface of the following streets, avenues, and highways in said Borough of Manhattan, to wit:

Beginning at a point in Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, one hundred feet or thereabouts easterly from the easterly line of West Broadway, and thence running westerly and underneath said Chambers Street, crossing under the lines of West Broadway, Greenwich, Washington, and West Streets to the shore line of the Hudson River, and thence southwesterly through a tunnel or tunnels underneath the said Hudson River to the limits of the ownership and jurisdiction thereof by the City of New York and to the center of said river and boundary line of the State of New York.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the resolutions and directions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which were adopted by the Board of Aldermen and concurred in by the Council on the 15th day of August, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Acting Mayor of the said city on the 19th day of August, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given; and that, at the Councilmanic Chamber, in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 8th day of September, 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railroad company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, and an opportunity will be then given them to be heard in relation thereto.

P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN P. COCKERILL, plaintiff, against HENRY MURRAY and DELIA A. MURRAY, his wife, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter J. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

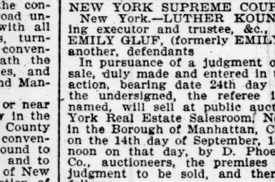
All that certain lot of land, &c., beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-second Street, distant one hundred and nine (109) feet easterly from the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly seventy-five (75) feet and one-half (½) inch to a point distant one hundred and ten (110) feet easterly from the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue on a line drawn at right angles to Eleventh Avenue; thence northerly, parallel with Eleventh Avenue, seventy-five (75) feet, more or less, to the southerly line of Forty-second Street; thence westerly along said southerly line of Forty-second Street, one (1) foot to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain lot, &c., beginning at a point two hundred and nine (209) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Forty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet, nine (9) inches; thence easterly, parallel with Forty-second Street, eighteen (18) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Eleventh Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet, nine (9) inches, to the southerly line of Forty-second Street, and thence westerly, along said southerly line of Forty-second Street, eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning; be said dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, August 24th, 1899.

SHERMAN EVARTS,
HONE & BROWN, Referee.
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



Known as No. 552 W. 42nd St. & part of No. 560 W. 42nd St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is ten thousand six hundred and ninety-eight and 33-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 30th day of June, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to four hundred and twelve dollars, with interest thereon from July 10th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $128 55-100 and interest.

Dated New York, August 24th, 1899.

SHERMAN EVARTS,
a25-2aw3wF&Tu&s18 Referee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against MINNIE MOSER et al., defendants.

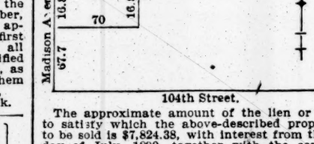
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Madison Avenue, distant sixty-seven (67) feet seven (7) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Madison Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street at the centre of a party wall, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through said party wall seventy (70) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Madison Avenue, sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches, thence westerly, again parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through another party wall, seventy (70) feet to the easterly side of Madison Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Madison Avenue sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the Street Number Fifteen Hundred and Thirty-nine (1539) Madison Avenue, and being the same premises which were conveyed to Minnie Moser, one of the parties of the first part hereto, by Frederick Hobbes Allen by deed dated May 26, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2128 of Conveyances, page 497, on the 28th day of May, 1888."—Dated New York, August 14, 1899.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and the Street Number is 1539 Madison Avenue:



104th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,824.38, with interest from the 17th day of July, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $321.23, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $9.00 and interest.—Dated New York, August 14, 1899.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LUTHER KUNTZE, as surviving executor and trustee, &c., plaintiff, against EMILY GLUF, (formerly EMILY BEAVER,) and another, defendants

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 24th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

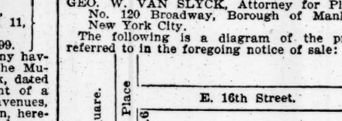
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, (now in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York,) and known as Number eight (8) Livingston Place, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Livingston Place, distant seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches south from the southeast corner of said Livingston Place and East Sixteenth Street, and running thence eastwardly, and parallel to said East Sixteenth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-four (84) feet; thence southwardly parallel with Livingston Place, seventeen (17) feet and two (2) inches; thence westwardly, parallel with East Sixteenth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-four (84) feet to the east side of Livingston Place; and thence northwardly, along Livingston Place, seventeen (17) feet and two (2) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 14th, 1899.

LAWRENCE GODKIN, Referee.

GEO. W. VAN SLYCK, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $13,682.50 with interest thereon from 19th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $318.82, with interest from May 24, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $735 or thereabouts, and interest.

Dated New York, July 14th, 1899.

LAWRENCE GODKIN, Referee.
au22-2aw3wTu&F&s12&14

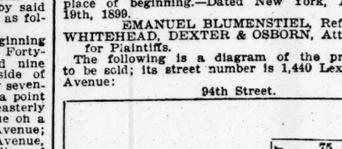
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD as exr., &c., and another, plaintiffs, against HENRY RIEHL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 15th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Lexington Avenue, distant thirty-four feet two and one-half inches (34 ft. 2½ in.) southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Lexington Avenue with the southerly side of Ninety-fourth Street, running thence southerly along the westerly side of Lexington Avenue sixteen feet seven inches (16 ft. 7 in.), thence westerly parallel with Ninety-fourth Street and partly through the centre of a party wall seventy-five (75) feet, thence northerly and parallel with Lexington Avenue sixteen feet seven inches, (16 ft. 7 in.), thence easterly again, parallel with Ninety-fourth Street, and partly through the centre of another party wall seventy-five (75) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 19th, 1899.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL, Referee.

WHITEHEAD, DEXTER & OSBORN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,440 Lexington Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,600, with interest thereon from the 19th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $427.16, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $101, and interest, and taxes for 1899, amount not yet fixed.—Dated New York, 19th day of August, 1899.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL, Referee.
au22-2aw3wTu&Fr1&s12

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT TO the statutes of the State of New York in such case made and provided, that the limited partnership of WORRALL & HURLBUTT, composed of the undersigned, Richard P. Worrall and John H. Hurlbutt, as general partners, and John T. Windrim as special partner, the original certificate of formation of which limited partnership was heretofore filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, is dissolved by mutual consent of said partners before the time specified for its termination in said certificate, and on and after the 18th day of August, 1899.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 18th day of August, 1899.

Revenue 10c. stamp canceled. RICHARD P. WORRALL,
JOHN H. HURLBUTT,
JOHN T. WINDRIM.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On the 18th day of August, 1899, before me personally came Richard P. Worrall and John H. Hurlbutt, and on the 24th day of August, 1899, before me personally came John T. Windrim, each to me known and known to me to be one of the persons described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

E. J. ESSELSTYN,
au25-1aw4wF Notary Public, New York Co.

PALISADE STEAM LAUNDRY.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, Charles M. Riedell and F. V. Se Bastian, under and by the firm name and style of the Palisade Steam Laundry, at Nos. 3,251, 3,253, and 3,255 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, pursuant to certain articles of copartnership, dated April 27th, 1899, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated New York, August 22d, 1899.

F. V. SE BASTIAN,
CHAS. M. RIEDELL.
CARL FISCHER-HANSEN.
Attorney for F. V. Se Bastian,
55 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. a25-1aw4wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AUZE, MARGARET.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Harleston Brown, Jr., Harry D. Brown, Walter J. Brown, Annie H. Brown, Daisy Brown, James S. Deas, Adele Fountaine, Fanny Deas, Alice English, Mary Portis, Daniel E. Huger, Isabella M. H. Warley, Emma M. H. Frost, Edmund D. Huger, Charles L. Huger, Ruth D. Huger, Serena D. Murphy, Meta D. Huger, Mary S. Brown, and William E. Huger, heirs and next of kin of MARGARET AUZE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Meta D. Huger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret Auze, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
au25-1aw6wF

BROSNAN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BROSNAN, late of the County of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Rastus S. Ransom, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1899. FRANCIS X. BROSNAN, Executor; MARY T. BROSNAN, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh24-1aw6mF

GADE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GADE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 349 Broome Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM F. GADE, Executor. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executor, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-1aw6mF

CONLON, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. CONLON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of August, 1899. MICHAEL J. DWYER, Temporary Administrator of the estate of John P. Conlon, deceased. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Esq., Atty. for Temporary Administrator, No. 41 Park Row, New York City Borough of Manhattan. a4-1aw6MF

DUNDON, ARTHUR H.—In pursuance of an order of Ho.. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR H. DUNDON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Elbridge G. Duvall, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1899. EVA B. DUNDON, Executrix. ELBRIDGE G. DUVALL, Attorney for Executrix, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City. ap7-1aw6mF

HARDENBERGH, EMILY IRENE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EMILY IRENE HARDENBERGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., the office of Vernon M. Davis, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. HENRY J. HARDENBERGH, FRANK M. BARNUM, Executors. VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorney for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je30-1aw6mF

JACKSON, EMILY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Cassin, Lydia Cole Jackson, Edith Mayo, and Percy W. Sherman, the heirs and next of kin of Emily Jackson, deceased, send greeting

Whereas, William W. Sherman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of said Emily Jackson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County, at said county, the twenty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
P. H. ADEE, Attorney for Petitioner, 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, City of New York.
jy28-1aw6wF&s8

KELLY, KATE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE C. KELLY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Philip J. Britt, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1899. MARY T. CRAVFORD, Executrix. PHILIP J. BRITT, Attorney for Executrix, No. 290 Broadway, New York City. mh17-1aw6mF

MARSHALL, OSCAR T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR T. MARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ezekiel Fixman, 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1899. JOHN B. BURGGRAF, ELIZA HONEYWELL, Executors. STEDMAN & LARKIN, 7 Nassau Street, N. Y.; EZEKIEL FIXMAN, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y., Attorneys for Executors.

PONVERT, LOUIS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS J. PONVERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence & Hughes, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1899. AMY K. PONVERT, Executrix. LAWRENCE & HUGHES, Attys. for Executrix, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au25-1aw6mF

RUNK, ELIZABETH P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. RUNK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1899. CHARLES A. RUNK, Executor. CHARLES B. HART, Esq., Atty. for Executor, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ap14-1aw6mF

SCHOLLE, JACOB.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mellville C. Scholle, Gustave Scholle, Albert H. Scholle, Florentine S. Sutro, Pauline S. Bien, Mildred Scholle, Robert Scholle, Adolph H. Scholle, Florence S. Sutro, Gertrude Scholle, Lionel Sutro, and Florentine S. Sutro, the executor and executrix of the last will and testament of Getta Scholle, Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, United Relief Works of Society of Ethical Culture, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, San Francisco Hebrew Orphan Asylum, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the sixth day of October, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of Martin Herman, Melville J. Scholle, and Albert W. Scholle, as executors of the last will and testament of JACOB SCHOLLE, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[Seal.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Petitioners, 20 Broad St., New York City. au18-1aw6wF&s29

WISENDANGER, HENRY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to HEINRICH WISENDANGER and A. BARBARA GRAFF WIESENDANGER, his wife, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Anna Wirth and Johann Gottfried Wirth, her husband, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Barbara Trunsiger and Rudolph Trunsiger, her husband, residing at Faellanden, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Johann Martin Wiesendanger and Pauline Winkler Wiesendanger, his wife, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Felix Alfred Wiesendanger, whose residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; Anna Barbara Merki and Johannes Merki, her husband, residing at Neumuensterr, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Heinrich Schibli and Anna Schibli, his wife, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Anna Meier and Jacob Meier, her husband, residing at Neumuenster, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Hans Rudolph Wisendanger, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; Elizabeth Wisendanger, or Wiesendanger, residing in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York; Adolph Wisendanger, residing in the City of Scranton, State of Pennsylvania; Henry Wisendanger, residing in the City and County of New York; Philippine Lieberman, residing in the City and County of New York; William Wisendanger, residing in the City and County of New York; the People of the State of New York; the Attorney General of the State of New York, and the Public Administrator of the County of New York, any and all unknown heirs and next of kin of HENRY WISENDANGER, whose names are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, send greeting:

Whereas Philippine C. Wisendanger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1876, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry Wisendanger, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the Twelfth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 15th day of July, 1899.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 56 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City jy21-1aw7wF

WALLACE, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WALLACE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of

TO COMBINE BIG STORES

Mercantile Reorganization Company to Buy Department Concerns.

OWNERS TO BE THE MANAGERS

Supplies to be Furnished by the Company Here and Traveling Salesmen to be Eliminated.

A prospectus has been issued by the Mercantile Reorganization Company, recently incorporated in Newark under the New Jersey laws, with a capital of $100,000. The new company is admittedly only the forerunner of a gigantic corporation having a capital stock of $50,000,000, which proposes to take over by purchase with cash and stock stores situated in various cities and towns throughout the country that furnish dry goods and kindred lines that go to make up the average department store of the day. It is proposed to operate these concerns as a joint corporation, each individual concern acting as a branch of the whole, the present proprietors to act as resident managers and incur no debts, all supplies being furnished by the parent company.

The company proposes to have a base of supplies in this city, and will carry a stock sufficient to enable it to meet all demands upon it. By this means it is planned to remove all financial responsibility from the merchant and enable him to devote his entire time as manager toward devising methods of increasing his volume of sales.

The preliminary company has opened offices in the Jaffray Building, 350 Broadway. E. F. Church, formerly with E. S. Jaffray & Co., is President, H. S. Pfeil, a Director of the State Banking Company of Newark, N J, is Treasurer; J. H. Strange, President of the Martha Washington Milling Company, is Secretary, and S. A. Haver, formerly of E. S. Jaffray & Co., is Associate Director. The Directorate is to be greatly enlarged, and it is said will include names of the highest standing in the dry goods trade of the country. At the offices of the new organization it was said yesterday that letters of inquiry and offers to sell plants were coming in in large numbers from department stores all over the Eastern and Middle States. It is purposed to begin the active operation of the consolidated company when the number of concerns taken into its membership shall have reached 500, although it was said yesterday that the company might in time operate as high as 2,000 stores.

President Church stated yesterday that offers to sell had already come in from concerns as far west as the Mississippi, and that many Southern firms had offered to join. The organization of the new corporation would be perfected, he said, in time for the Spring trade in January.

In outlining the aims and purposes of the new organization, President Church said:

"The new company is not to be a trust—really we will be fighting the trusts—but its formation is on the lines that have made a success of all industries; that is, consolidation of interests; as witness the amalgamation of all lines of trade in the last five years except dry goods. To be progressive, dry goods men, too, must adopt modern methods. The plan of this company is to choose stores doing a cash business of not less than $100,000 a year, and take over their business, paying partly in cash and partly in stock. The former local owners will be made resident managers. The home company will have its headquarters in this city, in Broadway, where from $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 will be carried. The buying for the entire business is to be done abroad by the corporation's buyers and in American markets in very large lots. Wherever practicable, the entire production of a mill will be contracted for, and wherever necessary manufacturing plants will be erected or leased and operated by the company.

"The great gain will lie in cheap buying and a reduction in expenses in keeping stocks up to date. The corporation will have an immense advantage over the average jobbing house by being enabled to do away with salesmen. It now costs a jobbing house $2,000,000 to sell goods worth $25,000,000, while with the cost of local and traveling salesmen eliminated we could sell the same amount at a cost of not more than $500,000."

The scheme is looked upon with some skepticism by local jobbers and retailers, several of whom yesterday expressed doubts of the practicability of such a scheme. Henry Siegel of the Siegel-Cooper Company said that he had no heard of the scheme, but seriously doubted its ever being carried through. "There is too wide a diversity of interests to be overcome," he said, "and although it sounds well on paper, it is impossible for one set of men to handle a business scattered throughout the United States.

"A set of buyers, however expert, could not readily learn the requirements of so many different sections of the country."

PLAN DISCUSSED IN CHICAGO.

Retailers Favor the Combination—Wholesalers Doubt Its Success.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The proposed New York formation of a combination embracing the dry goods department establishments and wholesale houses was discussed to-day by the leading representatives of large dry goods houses. Some of the proprietors of the large department stores appear to favor such an organization, while the representatives of wholesale dry goods establishments are inclined to doubt the success of the venture.

The New York scheme has not yet spread to this city, and no definite efforts have been made here to bring about a combination.

MORE AHEARN ACT CLAIMS.

Ninety Come Up Before Justice MacLean—Briefs to be Submitted.

Ninety claims under the Ahearn law, providing for the compensation of public officials who have been dismissed from their positions and reinstated by the courts, or who have also been prosecuted on indictments and acquitted, came up before Justice MacLean in the Supreme Court yesterday, when the Justice was asked to appoint referees to pass upon the claims. Justice McAdam on Tuesday declared the act void, and Justice MacLean, on the same day, denied three applications for referees which came before him, holding that the constitutionality of the law should be tested in the appellate courts.

Despite these rulings, the lawyers representing the claimants yesterday insisted on requesting the Justice to appoint referees. Lawyer Jacob Rouss said that, although Justice MacLean had denied similar applications, and that Justice McAdam had held that the law was unconstitutional, these decisions had been made without argument on the part of the claimants.

He stated that Justice McAdam had held the law to be unconstitutional because it provided for compensation to private individuals from the municipal revenue. This, counsel contended, was not the fact, all the applicants for whom he appeared having been removed from their positions as public officials and for acts committed in the performance of public duties. Their discharges from these positions were also the acts of the public officials who were their superiors in office.

"I have formed an impression on this matter," said Justice MacLean, "on the motions already decided by me. It seems to me proper to deny these motions and permit the Appellate Division to pass on the constitutionality of the act. If, however, counsel desire to submit briefs to me I am bound to receive them, and shall give them every attention. I desire also to say that I denied the motions which came before me without knowing of Justice McAdam's decision and before he had handed it down."

Two of the lawyers representing the claimants submitted the papers in their cases, and were allowed until Tuesday next to submit briefs. In some of the other cases the counsel for the claimants consented to a dismissal of the applications.

Big Reduction in an Assessment.

Justice Nash, in the Supreme Court, yesterday reduced the assessment made by the Tax Commissioners upon the Crane Company's property in this State from $54,790 to $2,700. The company is a Chicago corporation, and has a salesroom in this city. The proceeds are transmitted to Chicago, and the expenses are paid by remittances from the Chicago office. Justice Nash holds that the goods and bills of accounts are not taxable, and reduces the amount available for taxation to the value of the office furniture.

CYCLIST AND WHEEL BURIED.

Staten Island Path Caved In and William Carr Went Down Twelve Feet —Long Search for Bicycle.

William Carr, eighteen years old, who resides at 56 Sixth Avenue, New Brighton, S. I., had an exciting experience while riding his bicycle along Richmond Terrace at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. It was just after the shower, and as the roadway was wet and muddy he turned up on the cinder path on the northerly side of the terrace at Snug Harbor Station.

He was going at a fair pace and when opposite the foot of Lafayette Avenue he noticed a dark spot in the sidewalk that looked like a hole in the dim light. He knew the path so well that he thought he was mistaken and made no attempt to avoid it. A moment later his front wheel struck the hole and instantly the whole sidewalk sank beneath him and he found himself at the bottom of a cave-in about twenty feet in diameter and twelve feet deep.

Carr was buried up to his shoulders in the dirt and water, and his first efforts to extricate himself were unsuccessful. He began calling for help, and a number of residents in that vicinity heard the shouts. As the cries were muffled and indistinct, it was supposed that they came from some craft in the kills or from the New Jersey shore.

Carr shouted until his voice gave out and his throat was sore. Meanwhile he struggled to free himself, and about forty-five minutes after the bank caved in, managed to extricate himself and crawl to the top of the hole. He lay for some minutes exhausted by his efforts, and as he regained his feet some residents of Lafayette Avenue reached the scene. Nothing could be seen of his wheel, and Carr walked to his home.

The cave-in had been caused by the breaking of a large culvert which crosses Richmond Terrace at that point and carries the surface water from the terrace and Lafayette Avenue down the embankment and under the tracks of the Rapid Transit Railroad to the Kill von Kull.

The Highway Department put men at work early in the morning to make the place safe, and efforts were made to find the wheel, but without success until in the afternoon, when it was found fourteen feet below the surface.

ANOTHER FAYERWEATHER SUIT

Niece of the Dead Millionaire Brings Action Against the United Dressed Beef Company.

The will of Daniel B. Fayerweather has again become the subject of litigation. Emma S. Fayerweather began an action yesterday, involving about $2,000,000, in the United States Circuit Court against the United Dressed Beef Company, which occupies the entire block between First and Second Avenues and Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets. The plaintiff was a niece of Mr. Fayerweather, and the suit is to recover twenty-two lots, or more than half the block now in the hands of the beef company.

The contested property passed through many hands before it came under the control of the defendants. In 1891 Messrs. Ritch, Bulkley & Vaughan, as executors of the probated will, turned over the property to Sidney Ward for $190,000, and in 1892 it was deeded by him to the New Jersey and New York Abattoir Company. It transferred it to Francis H. Sheehan for $760,000 in May, 1893, and in the same month he conveyed the lots to the present holders for $1,500,000, subject to a mortgage of $700,000, made by Sheehan to the Abattoir Company. All of these various purchasers will be involved in case of a final decision for the plaintiff in the present suit, as each will seek recovery from the party who sold to him.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad will also be involved in such an event, being the holder of the $700,000 mortgage. The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia will be another interested party, as the mortgage was transferred to them by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, apparently as part security for a loan of $15,000,000. The case is unusually complicated, and, unless the defendants take some means for putting a quick stop to the matter, the suit will be one of no small importance and will serve to throw light on many hitherto mooted legal points.

That the suit may be considered by a jury is regarded as the most important fact in connection with the action. The contestants of the will have fought for such a trial for many years now, but hitherto all actions in regard to the matter have been decided and summarily dismissed by judicial authorities. Six years ago Judge Patterson refused William Blaikie, counsel for Mrs. Fayerweather, permission to frame the issues for presentation to a jury, and he did so with good authority, as the action then instituted was an equity suit. In the present case the action is a common-law one, and the contestants must, if they demand it, have a trial by jury.

The suit begun yesterday is based upon a claim that the probated will was not the last will and testament of Daniel B. Fayerweather, and that Messrs. Ritch, Bulkley & Vaughan are not legally the executors and therefore had no authority to dispose of the estate, or any part thereof. Miss Fayerweather sues as claimant of one-sixth interest in half of the estate. She contends that her uncle died intestate as to this half.

The defendant, the United Dressed Beef Company, will probably fall back for indemnity upon the title guarantee company of this city which examined and vouched for the title to the lots before the purchase.

MR. SAGE ON GAS WAR.

Reduced Consolidated Dividends Mean Lower Prices for the Stock.

Russell Sage, in speaking yesterday of the Consolidated Gas Company's reduction of its dividend to a 4 per cent. basis, said:

"The reduction of the dividend from an 8 per cent. to a 4 per cent. basis means that the stocks of the company will go lower in price. The trouble with the Consolidated is that it is controlled by Rockefeller—virtually by a one-man power. The rank and file of the stockholders are not consulted at all, nor are their interests.

"However, like everything else, this war will have to be settled. The men in the gas business are all practical business men, and the stockholders sooner or later will get a say in this matter. It is just like a railroad war—it must finally come to an end. The best policy is a 'get together' policy.

"In the meantime the Standard is looking on. Our property is paid for. We are, of course, prepared to adjust matters at any time, but we are not so seriously concerned as some people think."

Married on a Wager.

Annie Steiner, twenty years old, of 156 First Avenue, and Edward H. Vogt, twenty-three years old, of 206 Grand Street, Hoboken, were married in the latter city on Wednesday night by Justice Conkling. The couple had been engaged for some time, but no day had been set for the wedding. Miss Steiner, according to Vogt's statement to the Justice, was visiting his family, Christian Cudwigsen, a relative, challenged the couple to get married at once. After bantering them awhile he offered to bet $5 they had not the courage to accept his challenge. The money was put up, and Vogt, with the consent of Miss Steiner and the aid of Justice Conkling, won the bet. The Justice got the money.

Answers to Correspondents.

MAX SILVERMAN: The expression "two teaspoonfuls" is correct.

E. S.: If you came here under eighteen years old, you need but one paper, which takes two weeks to get. If you were of age you can take out your first papers now and naturalization (final) papers in two years. You must be a resident in the State one year.

A. L.: 1. Naturalization as a citizen of the United States is not held to protect a deserter from the army in Europe should he return to the country where he deserted. 2. Mr. Astor cannot vote in the United States, as he is a British subject, having relinquished his American citizenship.

Output of the Distilleries.

Regarding the distilling season ending June 30, 1899, Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular, issued to-day, will say:

"All information concerning the distilling season ended June 30, 1899, is in, and we can now contemplate the results intelligently. The output of Kentucky distilleries during June was 2,063,570 gallons—just 1,656,313 gallons more than for the same month last year—making the grand total for the year 19,777,639 gallons, almost 2,000,000 gallons more than was expected during the earlier months. The withdrawals during the same period were 17,997,799 gallons, or 1,779,840 gallons less than the output. The stocks on hand in Kentucky distillery warehouses have, therefore, increased over 1,750,000 during the fiscal year."

THE PRESIDENT IS EN ROUTE

His Party Left Plattsburg at 6 o'Clock Last Evening.

LONG BRANCH HIS FIRST STOP

From There He Will Go to Pittsburg to Witness the Return of Pennsylvania Troops.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The Presidential party left Bluff Point Station at 6 o'clock this evening, after a stay of exactly four weeks.

The last day of President McKinley's stay here was a busy one. This morning he was serenaded by the Twenty-sixth Regiment Band, after he and Mrs. McKinley had taken a farewell drive around the grounds.

At 2 P. M. Palestine Commandery, an organization of Masons from St. Johnsbury, Vt., headed by a band, arrived at the hotel by special steamer to pay their respects to the President.

At 3 o'clock the Twenty-sixth Regiment, 1,350 men, arrived at the hotel, having marched down from Plattsburg Barracks, a distance of three miles. President McKinley reviewed the regiment from the balcony. With him were Vice President Hobart, Attorney General Griggs, Secretary Hitchcock, Gen. Merritt, and Gen. Guy V. Henry. The troops wore their new khaki uniforms, and marched by the hotel in column of platoons.

The hotel piazzas and grounds were crowded, and the marching soldiers were much applauded. As the Color Sergeant dipped the regimental colors to the President there was great cheering. The regiment will leave for the Philippines in a few days, going to San Francisco via Boston, Mass., and Providence, R. I.

At 5:30 o'clock this afternoon the President and Mrs. McKinley entered their carriage and were driven to the station. The guests waved good-bye from the piazza. Vice President and Mrs. Hobart and the other members of the party followed in carriages.

A special train of four parlor cars was waiting for them on the side track at the Bluff Point station, and promptly at 6 o'clock the train pulled out. The President and Mrs. McKinley stood on the back platform of their private car Cleopatra and bowed farewell to the crowd on the station platform.

The train was in charge of Assistant Superintendent H. C. North of the Delaware and Hudson Road, and is due in Jersey City to-morrow morning at 4:45 and to reach Long Branch at about 8 o'clock. The intention is to stay at Long Branch until Saturday afternoon, when the Presidential party will start for Pittsburg, arriving there Saturday evening at about 9:30.

On Monday the President will be present at the reception to the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who are to arrive in Pittsburg on that day from the Philippines.

On Tuesday, Aug. 29, the Presidential party will proceed to East Liverpool, Ohio, where one day will be spent as the guests of Col. J. M. Taylor, a lifelong friend of President McKinley.

Wednesday and Thursday will be spent at the President's old home in Canton, Ohio, and on Saturday, Sept. 2, they expect to arrive back in Washington.

On Sept. 5 the President will go to Philadelphia to attend the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Presidential party as it left Bluff Point station to-night was made up of President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, Garret A. Hobart, Jr., Attorney General Griggs, Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, Private Secretary Cortelyou, Executive Clerk B. F. Barnes, and Charles H. Booth, President of the Hotel Champlain Company.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Aug. 24.—President McKinley and his party reached Whitehall at 9:35 o'clock, stopping fifteen minutes. Five hundred people were at the station, a majority of whom shook hands with the President as he stood on the rear platform of his car.

Just before the train started the President stepped back into the car and brought Mrs. McKinley to the door. She bowed to the people.

GOV. ROOSEVELT DETERMINED.

Says the Major Clinton H. Smith Investigation Must Proceed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Gov. Roosevelt is determined that the court of inquiry appointed to determine the fitness of Major Clinton H. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment shall continue with the investigation.

He has denied the application of Major Smith for a stay of proceedings until an appeal can be taken to the Court of Appeals from the Supreme Court decision that the State military authorities have a right to investigate his record as an officer of the Seventy-first Regiment, including the period of service as its Lieutenant Colonel while in the volunteer service of the United States during the war with Spain.

ODD FELLOWS ADJOURN.

New Officers of the New York Grand Lodge Are Installed.

The Grand Lodge of the Order of Odd Fellows of the State of New York reconvened yesterday morning in Scottish Rite Hall, for the last day's session of the annual convention. The morning was devoted to routine business, reports of the standing committees being heard and accepted.

The action of the Committee on the State of the Order in issuing dispensations for the institution of several subordinate lodges, and in granting charters to Rebekah lodges enumerated in the report, was approved, and charters were granted in place of the dispensations. The report of the Committee on Finance, placing the estimate of expenses of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year at $11,600, was accepted, and an assessment of 11 cents per capita, upon the basis of membership on Dec. 31 last, was levied upon the subordinate lodges of this jurisdiction.

The installation of new officers took place during the afternoon. The officers are: Grand Master—H. V. Borst of Amsterdam; Deputy Grand Master—Dr. August F. Frech of New York; Grand Warden—the Rev. J. Barton French of Trumansburg; Grand Secretary—John G. Dubert of New York; Grand Treasurer—John G. Bullencamp of New York; Grand Representative—Alfred A. Guthrie of Albany; Grand Marshal—George W. Sutliff of Amsterdam; Grand Conductor—J. Fred Hammond of Canton; Grand Chaplain—The Rev. F. Blanchet of Philmont; Grand Herald—George A. Williams of New York; Grand Guardian—Edward R. Watson of New York.

After the installation the retiring Grand Master, F. P. Trautman of this city, received from the Grand Lodge an elaborate jeweled badge in testimony of the appreciation of his services. The presentation address was made by Grand Master Borst. Mr. Trautman responded with a short speech. His home lodge, the Charter Oak, sent a large floral horseshoe.

May Tear Down Atlantic City Pier.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 24.—Attorney General Grey to-day filed an information in the Court of Chancery against the Auditorium Pier Company, the Mary A. Riddle Company, and others of Atlantic City, N. J. The information charges that the Auditorium Pier is being built out into the ocean 374 feet beyond the outside lines of the riparian grant, which the defendants hold. Sept. 19 has been fixed as the day for the defendants to show cause why they should not be compelled to take down that part of the pier which is beyond the lines mentioned.

$900,000 to Trolley Line's Valuation.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 24.—The City Board of Appeals to-day decided to add $900,000 to the assessed valuation of the electric road here. The assessed valuation prior to this was $216,000. The increase will give the city $24,000 in taxes from the road instead of $4,000. The increase is secured by assessing the right of way as being worth half a million dollars, and the tracks, ties, and overhead work at $400,000. This is the first time in this State that such steps have been taken.

Music in the Parks.

There will be public concerts to-night in Battery Park by Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band and in W. H. Seward Park by Eugene A. Johnson's Military Band. The programmes begin at 8 o'clock.

PUERTO RICAN RELIEF WORK.

Desired that All Aid Should Be Furnished Through the Central Committee in New York.

Warner Van Norden, President of the National Bank of North America, at the request of Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Secretary of the Interior, has issued a call for a meeting of the Central Puerto Rican Relief Committee, to be held in the Directors' room of the Bank of North America next Thursday at 3 o'clock. This committee is the one recently appointed by Secretary Root to take charge of the relief of the sufferers of Puerto Rico.

Mr. Van Norden has written to William R. Corwine of the committee, who is also Secretary of the committee of the Merchants' Association, that in view of the formation of committees in several cities, Secretary Root is desirous that all relief should be furnished through the central committee in New York, local committees forwarding their funds to the central committee for disbursement, in order that supplies may not be sent unwisely and money be wasted.

The National Bank of North America, the depository designated by the Secretary of War for the relief fund, reports the following subscriptions: Previously acknowledged, $23,814.31; Pilgrim, $1; R. J. Brackenridge, Austin, Texas, $2.25; Second National Bank, Cumberland, Md., $10; Delta Trust and Banking Company, Vicksburg, Miss., $5; I. H. N., Moores Mills, Penn., $10; F. D. Tyler, Torrington, Conn., $1; Eliza T. Smith, Hartford, Conn., $100; Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, 37 Madison Avenue, $50; Paul, Edmund, and Louise Larned, West Point, U. S. M. A., $2; P. P. Starke, Richmond, Va., $5; Peace Dale Congregational Church, Peace Dale, R. I., $45.47; A Friend, Pittsfield, Mass., $10; Methodist Episcopal Church, Mooresville, Ind., $13.10; Dudley Olcott, Albany, N. Y., $50; Oliver G. Barton, Stamford, Conn., $15; J. D. Bond, Fort Wayne, Ind., $5; District of Columbia Puerto Rican Relief Fund, $312.75; Newell N. Powell, White Rock, S. D., $5; Clyde Exchange Bank, Clyde, Kan., $20; J. W. Tomblin, Arapahoe, Neb., $10; Seneca Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution, Geneva, N. Y., $10; John D. Newberry, Spruce, Mo., $5; through Providence Journal, Providence, R. I., $107; People's State Bank, Heron Lake, Minn., $10; B. Hadley, Cambridge, Ill., $2; total, $24,620.66.

The Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association has received a letter from Rockwood & Co., saying that they will donate 120 pounds of cocoa.

The Hines Underwear Company of Cohoes, N. Y., writes that it has shipped two cases of knit underwear, containing 14 dozen sets of men's underwear, 9 dozen sets of women's underwear, and 20 dozen sets of children's underwear.

The Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association reports subscriptions as follows: Previously reported, $17,222.70; Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, $100; cash, $20; H. S. Holden, Syracuse, N. Y., $25; E. F. Holden, Syracuse, N. Y., $25; Isaac J. Greenwood, $200; Neubauer & Steller, Schenectady, N. Y., $5, through Gov. Roosevelt; Alfred B. Maclay, $25; Benziger Brothers, $5; Charles Cory & Son, $10; Price, McCormick & Co., $50; Borden's Condensed Milk Company, $100; Fleischmann & Co., $50; Hammacher, Dellus & Co., $20; Louis Wolf, $5; Chesebro Brothers, $10; Dodd, Mead & Co., $100; E. H. Van Ingen & Co., $100; J. B. Bowden & Co., $25; Fink, Bodenheimer & Co., $5; E. P. Reichelm & Co., $10; "In His name," $5; Finkelstein & Maaget, $5; Causey & Blanchard, $5; James E. Boyd, $10; T. Altschul & Co., $5; Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, $100; H. C. Munger, $5; Charles Graef & Co., $25; S. Friend & Co., $10; A. F. Bertin, $10; R. H. Macy & Co., $100; "A Friend of the Cause," Milwaukee, Wis., $10; Frederick Bertuch & Co., $25; Chilton Manufacturing Company, $25; "M. L. M.," Christmas Cove, Me., $3; Henry Behrman & sons, $10; H. Schmalhausen, $15; H. Lassner, $5; Dudley, Battelle & Hurd, $25; P. L. North & Son, $10; Charles C. Post, $1; Edward D. Page, $50; B. T. Frost, South Nyack, N. Y., $5; Bawo & Dotter, $25; collection at Sunday service, Stillman House, Westerly, R. I., per J. W. Clarke, through Tribune Association, $3.25; "A Friend," $1; Martin B. Brown Company, $10; C. A. Briggs, $5; Erlanger Brothers, $10; George V. Cartwright, $10; C. A. Bereuter, $5; Henry Heide, $100; total, $18,670.95.

The following contributions were received yesterday at the Maritime Exchange: Suzart & Whitney, $75; Eugene W. Gompers, $5; International Navigation Company, $100.

The contribution from the Exchange is $7,458.

Col. Jones, Superintendent of the army transport service, reports the following contributions of relief supplies, which will go on the transport Burnside next Wednesday: International Brotherhood League, 10 cases of dry goods; the Merchants' Association, 6 boxes of clothing; American Compressed Food Company, 30 cases of compressed food, and the Horlich Milk Company, 3 barrels of condensed milk.

LAURIER TO GO TO CHICAGO.

He, the Earl of Minto, the Cabinet, and Parliament Accept the Invitation to the Festival.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The Canadian Veterans' Association this morning received a letter from Sir Wilfrid Laurier stating that he, the Earl of Minto, the Canadian Cabinet, and the members of the Canadian Parliament would accept an invitation of the Chicago Festival Committee to participate in the festival exercises to be held during the second week of October.

EXPLOSION IN A POWDER MILL.

One Man Is Killed and the Dry House Is a Complete Wreck.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 24.—The dry house of Samuel Debble's powder mill, near Sheppton, this county, was completely wrecked by an explosion to-day, and William T. Betzenberger of Walnutport, one of the proprietors, and Harry Jones, a powder maker, were literally blown to pieces.

There were several tons of powder in the building. The other buildings were wrecked. The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained.

MISSING COFFEE FOUND HERE.

Twenty Thousand Pounds Had Disappeared from Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Chief Inspector Watts to-day received a telegram from Inspector McGarr, who is in New York, stating that he had located 20,000 pounds of coffee which had been shipped from this city two weeks ago, and which, it appears, was obtained from a warehouse on a forged order, bearing the firm name of Chase & Sanborn.

Jacob Springer, a Boston grocer, is under arrest here in connection with the case.

Inspector McGarr of the Boston police force arrived in this city Wednesday, and asked the aid of Capt. McClusky in tracing this coffee. McGarr said that on July 21 last 200 bags of coffee was gotten from the warehouse of Terence King. The coffee was taken to a warehouse and rebagged and labeled, and it was learned that fifty bags were shipped on July 21 and eighty-three bags on July 29 by the Metropolitan Steamship Company to this city. The coffee was consigned to G. Lauchenstracht. With the aid of a local detective, what is supposed to be this coffee, was traced to the warehouse of C. E. Bellows, at 127 Front Street.

WOMAN OUTWITS SALOON MEN.

Miss King Buys a Hotel at Great Neck That Stands Near a Church.

Miss Mary A. King, daughter of ex-Gov. John A. King, and one of the wealthiest residents of Great Neck, L. I., has blocked the interests of the liquor men of that place. She has bought a hotel that stood opposite All Saints' Church. She will close the hotel and turn it into a residence.

All Saints' Church is one of the most fashionable Episcopal congregations on Long Island. Most of the parishioners are extremely wealthy. In the churchyard are buried the wife of Bishop Littlejohn, Mrs. August Belmont, and John W. Ward.

A misunderstanding arose between the Vestrymen of All Saints' Church and the owner of some land adjacent to the church property. Then the landlord decided to open a saloon almost opposite the entrance to the churchyard. He expected to draw trade from the help employed on the places of the wealthy residents. In this he was disappointed, for his place was boycotted. All the residents forbade their employees to patronize the saloon under penalty of dismissal. The hotel keeper remained stubborn, however, and for a time refused to sell his property to any one connected with the church, although he received good offers. Finally Miss King succeeded in purchasing the place through a third party, paying $3,500 for it.

Watch your boy and you won't wonder that he is always and eternally needing clothes.

Here are some boys' suits and prices that speak for themselves. Come and have a talk with them.

Double-breasted sack suits, sizes 7 to 16 years, were $4 to $12.

Single-breasted sack suits, with vests, sizes 10 to 16, were $6 to $11.

Sailor and Guernsey suits, sizes 4 to 12, were $4.50 to $9.50.

Pleated suits, sizes 4 to 12, were $5 to $8.

Not every size in every thing, but in something.

All $2.50 to-day.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

EASTHAMPTON'S GALA DAY

Long Island Village Celebrates Its 250th Anniversary.

PARADE AND SPEECHMAKING

Dr. Talmage Likes the Town Better in a Fog than Any Other in Sunshine —History of the Place.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 24.—The two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the day when the Puritans first established their homes here was fittingly celebrated to-day. There were over 2,000 visitors in the village, and the day was made a general holiday. The houses were handsomely decorated with flags, bunting, and bright-colored lanterns. Green stringers and wreaths were also used in profusion.

A parade started shortly after 11 o'clock this morning, and marched through the main street of the village. It was reviewed near the Town Hall by the village officials and the distinguished guests. The parade was largely symbolical of the history of the town.

Frank L. Stratton appeared on horseback as Uncle Sam. He led the way for a float with twenty-four children, all descendants of the patentees of the town, and who unfurled the Stars and Stripes when the procession reached the Liberty Pole on the village green. Following came a float on which were three costumed figures of Puritans making a treaty with three Montauk Indians.

The Continental brigade, following in an elaborately arranged float, bore the signers of the Declaration of Independence. A band of Montauk Indians rode next in line. Then followed B. Z. Griffing, representing George Washington, on a white horse, attended by two aides. Then came the bicycle section of the parade. A group of modern horsemen, with various decorative emblems, completed the equestrian section of the parade.

Next in line came the old-fashioned double rigs, and then the old-style single vehicles. Two-horse carriages, decorated with flowers, flags, and bunting, followed. The various floats, with figures in modern costumes, preceded the single decorated rigs.

The line of march was from the starting point at the Hook, past the Hook Mill, then along the main street to Wood's Lane, to the Apaquogue Road, to Cottage Avenue, to Lee Avenue, to Ocean Avenue, to the main street, and to the village green, opposite Buel's Lane, where it was disbanded.

The village green is the place accepted by the historians as the centre of the original settlement. The liberty pole consists of two spars, the lower two feet in diameter at the base and ninety feet long. Attached to this by four metal bands is the top spar, fifty feet long, surmounted by a ball and eagle six feet high and eight feet from tip to tip. All the children selected to unfurl the flag are direct descendants in the eighth and ninth generations of the first settlers who laid out the town on the spot.

After the parade there was a public meeting at the Presbyterian Church. Music was furnished by the Naval Militia Band, and addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, David H. Greer, J. R. Paxton, James McLeod, James Leggett, C. H. Gardiner, and Charles Henry Butler. Dr. Talmage said in part:

"We are assembled for congratulation and good cheer. Never amid all the centuries have there been such 250 years. The Mayflower landed her pilgrims only twenty-nine years before. New York was a village. New Jersey had erected its first huts. Charles I. went to the block that very year, and Boston was just getting ready to publish 'Bay State Psalm Books.'

"My design to-day is to twist two garlands, one for the graves of those who founded this town and the other for living East Hamptonians, whether born here or attracted by the ocean scenery and the finest climate in the world. God bless this dear old town! I like East Hampton better in a fog than I like any other place in the sunshine. What a place for health! Every Summer it cures hundreds of invalids. It seems impossible for a minister established in this place to get out of the world under his eightieth year.

"To the descendants of those who founded this town and to those who for hundreds of years have fostered it let me say, you had a glorious ancestry. Live worthy of your magnificent inheritance. Your forefathers are sleeping the long sleep in the churchyards at either end of this town still live in their descendants in integrity, industry, and love of country.

"On yonder beach the Rev. Nathaniel Prime rescued a young woman from a watery grave and afterward married her, they to become the parents of Irenaeus, Eusebius, and William C. Prime, whose editorial pens have done more for religious journalism than any other pens in this country. In yonder house was born Harriet Beecher Stowe, who destroyed slavery by her great book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and near by lived John Howard Payne.

"In five great wars the sons of East Hampton have participated, and they were also in that war which, with the lightings of humane and divine indignation, struck down Spanish atrocity and made Cervera surrender to Schley and Manila to Dewey.

"But I must entwine another garland for the living this time. I mean active public-spirited men and women who cultivate these farms, built these houses, and march in these processions. I would call your attention to the kindly feelings existing between the old inhabitants and the newcomers. We like them and they seem to like us.

"We who come from the hot, restless cities need to be looked after and calmed by those who live their whole lives in the quiet of the place, while those who stay here need us to stir them up with what we have seen in the outside world. This afternoon I twist as many calla lilies and mignonettes into my garlands for the living as for the dead. The people of East Hampton are just as good to-day as the people who founded the town."

East Hampton, once known as Maidstone, is the ninth settlement made on Long Island by Europeans, Brooklyn heading the list. In the Spring of 1649 nine men from Maidstone, Kent County, England, settled "a certaine Towne in the East Riding of Yorkshire, upon Long Island, situate, lying, and being in the easternost of the said Island, commonly called and known by the name of East Hampton." The names of those early settlers were John Hand, Thomas Talmadge, Jr., Daniel Howe, Thomas Thomson, John Stretton, Robert Bond, Robert Rose, Joshua Barnes, and John Mulford. They selected Town Pond and were soon afterward joined by other settlers.

The date of the first purchase from the Indians is counted the birthday of the settlement. Poggatacut, sachem of Monhausuck; Wyandench, sachem of Montaukett; Msnowata, the Corchate sachem, and Nowedlach, sachem of the Shinecocks, conveyed the land to the settlers for twenty coats, twenty-four hoes, twenty-four hatchets, twenty-four lookinglasses, and one hundred mules. The Indians reserved the right to fish and hunt, and were to have the fins and tales of all the whales caught along the coast as far east as Montauk, as well as the hides of all the deer driven into the water by them and killed by the whites.

When the settlement was first made Town Pond, now a terraced little lake, was a swamp overgrown with the rank growth of bushes and brakes. These were gradually cleared away, and the mire dug from the swamp was used as a fertilizer. Within a little more than a year the settlement had grown to a colony of thirty-four families, and was thriving. The maize grown by the Indians was adopted as a food by the settlers, who cultivated it and improved the product. So far as is known none of the houses originally built by the early settlers remains. The oldest of the houses now standing, while dating back a great many years, are still of several generations later in design and arrangement.

The government of the settlement was simple. The entire body of male freeholders constituted the General Court. A special body of three men was sworn to execute the decrees of the General Court assembled in town meeting. A Constable acted as executive officer. Every freeholder was required to attend town meeting under penalty of a substantial fine. Thomas Talmadge, Jr., was the first Clerk, or Secretary, appointed, and Mr. Thomas James, Jr., was the first minister.

The names of the patentees given in the patent of the town of East Hampton granted by "Richard Nicolls, Esquire, Governor General under his Royal Highness, James Duke of York and Albany, &c., of all his territories in America," are John Mulford, Justice of the Peace; Thomas Backer, Thomas Chatfield, Jeremiah Conckline, Stephen Hedges, Thomas Osborne, Sr., and John Osborne.

WALTER JENNINGS ARRESTED.

Held on a Charge of Homicide as Result of a Runaway.

Walter Jennings, owner of Briar Sweet and other fast horses, was arraigned before Magistrate Nostrand, at Coney Island, yesterday, on a charge of homicide. He was released on $2,500 bail for a further hearing. The charge is merely a technical one, and it is not likely that the Coroner will hold Jennings for trial.

On the evening of July 5 last he was driving a spirited horse on Ocean Avenue, Sheepshead Bay, when a trolley car frightened the animal, and it ran away. In spite of Mr. Jennings's efforts to keep it in the middle of the avenue, it dashed into a crowd of women standing on a corner waiting for a car, and several of them were knocked down. Among them was Miss Kate Kelly of 166 Erie Street, North Jersey City, who died of her injuries.

Jennings returned yesterday from Saratoga and was arrested.

ROBBED IN A PELHAM HOTEL.

Texan Says $800 Was Stolen from Him in Kelly's White House.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Edward Lewis, who says he is a merchant of Austin, Texas, has complained to the police here that he was robbed of about $800 a few days ago in Kelly's White House, a hotel in Pelham. This is the hotel in which Secret Service Agent Whittaker was beaten and almost killed the other day by greengoods men whom he was attempting to arrest.

Lewis says he was on his way to New York to buy goods when he met a man at Jersey City who pretended to know him. He accepted the stranger's hospitality for the night, and they came to Westchester County. The man told Lewis he was going to take him to his country home, but they stopped at the White House.

They played cards and then went to bed. Lewis says he thinks he was drugged, as what he drank should not have made him sleepy. In the morning he was awakened by the man, who claimed he had been robbed of $300. Lewis then investigated and found his gold watch, his money, and his revolver had been taken from him. The supposed friend started out ostensibly to notify the police and did not return.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

WHAT'S LEFT OF OUR MEN'S White Negligee Shirts,

To close at 69c. Each.
Were $1.00 to $1.50.
Comprising fine Basket Weave and Madras.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.